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NEW YORK HAS $1,000,000 FIRE IN HIGH BUILDINGS ON BROADWAY

Massive Blocks on the Great Thoroughfare Are Quickly Ruined by a Large Blaze.

VALUABLE STRUCTURES BURN

Home Life Insurance and Postal Telegraph Buildings Partly Destroyed.

ROGERS, PEET & CO. BURNED OUT

Firemen Were Unable To Fight the Flames in the Tall Buildings and No Headway Could Be Made Until Flames Reached Lower Floors.

New York, December 4.—In a blinding rain storm tonight the massive block of buildings on Broadway, Nos. 253 to 259, and included between Murray and Warren streets, was almost destroyed by fire. Within three hours more than a million dollars' worth of property was destroyed.

The fire began in the five-story brick brick building occupied by the men's furnishing firm of Rogers, Peet & Co., on the southwest corner of Broadway and Warren street.

Adjoining the Rogers, Peet building and south of it was the magnificent white building of the Home Insurance Company, and next to this was the brown stone building of the Postal Telegraph Company, erected at a cost of millions of dollars only a few years ago.

Within a few minutes after the discovery of the fire the Rogers, Peet building was a roaring furnace, and an alarm had been turned in which brought more than a score of engines to the scene. It was but a short time when the flames had eaten through the wall of the Home Life and were roaring high above the lofty structure.

Thousands of people had gathered on the scene and the blinding glare of the flames lit us the lower part of the city.

Even in the downpour the great crowds of people grew and the police reserves were called out from many stations and kept the people back for blocks.

Great showers of sparks were carried in all directions by the gale that blew sixty miles an hour. It was a picturesque fire.

Valuable Papers Are Lost.

The Home Life insurance building was occupied by that company and by a large number of prominent men in various lines of business. Every effort was made to save the valuable papers stored in some of the offices, but many of them were lost.

The offices of the rapid transit commission were on the ninth floor of this building and it is believed that all the plans and schemes of work with which the commission has been busy this many years have been destroyed. In the Postal building, as well, there were many serious losses of a private nature, and when the flames reached the operating room of this structure, which they did within three hours after the outbreak, the one or two solitary operators who remained at their posts were compelled to flee for their lives, leaving unsent messages at the keys.

The fire burned even more fiercely in the Home Life building, owing to the great height of this structure, and in an incredibly short time the upper half of this magnificent building was in flames. The water towers in the street were unable to throw their heavy streams only into the lower part of the structure and the firemen, though they worked with great bravery and untiring energy in the blinding smoke and heat, could do little in the face of such a fierce sweep of flames and gale. It was only a question of time when the Postal building, so far as the upper stories were concerned, went the way of the others.

Chief Bonner Estimates the Loss.

The estimate of the losses by Chief Bonner after midnight was a million dollars, with a probability of a still further loss should the fire continue to make anything like rapid progress. At that hour, however, he believed that he had the fire under control.

At 2 o'clock, however, it was still burning fiercely in front and although not observable by the thousands of spectators, was burning still more fiercely and extending lower down in the rear.

An insurance man roughly estimates the losses at about as follows:

Rogers, Peet & Co., building and stock, and losses to other tenants in the building, $350,000.

Home Life Insurance Company, building and losses to other tenants, $500,000.

Postal Telegraph Company, building and losses to other tenants, $100,000.

Losses to surrounding buildings, $50,000.

Chief Bonner thought that this estimate, on the basis of a million dollars' loss, was about as near correct as was possible to make.

The Rogers, Peet & Co. building was the property of the Hoffman estate and was one of the historic buildings of Broadway. It was erected thirty-five years ago.

Found by Two Policemen.

Two policemen standing within half a block of Warren street heard a loud explosion and a moment later saw a thin line of smoke curling up from along the side of the Rogers, Peet & Co. building. At that time the rain was falling in torrents and the wind blew a gale.

An alarm was sent in, but before the first engine turned into Broadway the Rogers, Peet & Co. basement was a roaring furnace, with great flames bursting through the floors above and rushing fiercely to the roof.

Within ten minutes five alarms had been sent in, bringing engine after engine to the scene.

By 10 o'clock, so rapidly and fiercely did the flames make progress, there was nothing but the shell of the Rogers, Peet & Co. building left with mountains of flame roaring a hundred feet in the air and encircling the adjoining structure, the Home Life Insurance building.

In the blinding rain the firemen worked, stretching the black and slippery lines of hose through the building fighting the flames from every side.

Soon a great wave of fire swept across Warren street and caught the United States Life Insurance Company's building at the northwest corner of Broadway, Nos. 259 and 261. The woodwork on a dozen windows was afire in a moment and from that time on several streams were played on this building to save it from destruction.

When the Warren street wall of the Rogers, Peet & Co. building fell at 10:30 o'clock a dozen firemen were directly beneath the wall. Several of the men were struck by bricks, but none were more than slightly injured. Acting Chief Perle fell, but was dragged to safety by some of his men.

Home Life Insurance Building Catches

Just before 11 o'clock the Home Life Insurance Company's building, sixteen stories high, caught fire. The firemen had their lines in this building up to the seventh story. They were greatly handicapped by the many stories. Flames had eaten their way through the side walls in many places. The elevators made trips up and down until the men running them were compelled to flee for their lives and in this way many of the effects of the officers were saved. The three top floors were on fire from the beginning.

Flames shot high above the floor and over the massive brown stone Postal building on the corner below. All the operators of the Postal building and everybody at work in the structure had been ordered out of this building long before. Desperate efforts were being made to save it. The interior of the Home Life Insurance building was by this time a furnace. From the windows of the six or eight upper stories the flames were pouring in masses. In the rear nine stories were afire and the fire department so far as this portion of the building was concerned, was absolutely powerless.

At 11:45 the Postal building, of fourteen stories, caught fire. Chief Bonner, who had charge of the firemen, took the elevator and went to the roof to give personal directions. At this time there were a few operators who had not heard of the orders of the fire chief, two or three clerks and a few boys at work in the stifling smoke and messages were sent until the flames came and all were forced to rush for their lives. The unsent messages were left at the telegraph keys

Chief Bonner had under his direction all fire engines stationed in the houses below Twenty-third street. In addition five hook and ladder companies, including water towers, were at the scene. Most of the men worked in the lower parts of the building to save adjoining buildings. Only a few gangs were with the fire chief on the top of the Postal building. They fought with all their strength to keep the flames back.

But notwithstanding all their efforts, at 1 o'clock this (Monday) morning three floors of this building had been partially destroyed. The fire was then working its way downward. Chief Bonner thought, however, that he had it under control. He did not expect it to get much below this.

At 2:30 o'clock this morning Chief Bonner said the fire could be out in a few minutes, he thought, and that it could not spread.

M'MILLIN NOT IN THE RACE.

REPORT THAT HE WILL OPPOSE BATE PROVES UNTRUE.

Governor-Elect Writes That He Is Surprised That Such a Report Should Be Circulated.

Nashville, Tenn., December 4.—(Special.)—The report, now about ten days old, that Judge John W. Childress would make the race for the United States senate, has caused no end of talk over the state. Some papers have seen fit to connect Governor-Elect McMillin's name with the matter, and assume that he was connected with the movement and would himself enter the race. That this did Mr. McMillin an injustice is shown by the interview given out by Chairman Morgan C. Fitzpatrick, of the state democratic state executive committee, tonight, and which is as follows:

"In April of this year Mr. McMillin, in announcing his candidacy for the democratic nomination for governor, said: 'I am a candidate for governor and nothing else, and I hope, when elected, to so conduct that office that my official acts and administration will be indorsed by the party and the people of Tennessee.'

"Mr. McMillin has, privately and in the canvass, repeatedly stated that he was not, and would not, be a candidate for the United States senate; that he would serve the people of Tennessee as governor and endeavor to redeem every promise made by the Chattanooga platform and every pledge made by him in his speeches.

"I have been out of the city since the election and know nothing of the senatorial talk except what has appeared in the papers. I am very much surprised at even the mention of Mr. McMillin's name in connection with the senatorship, and especially the attempt of certain papers to criticise him. On arrival here on Friday, knowing as I did that the use of his name as a probable or possible candidate against General Bate was without any kind of authority and did Mr. McMillin a very great injustice, I immediately endeavored to communicate with him at Washington and New York. I was not able to do so until Saturday evening, when I acquainted him fully with the situation here and the comments of the state press. I then received from him the following message, which, I think, should convince every one that Mr. McMillin has no other purpose than to serve the people of Tennessee as governor for the next two years. The message I last night received from him is just what the people of Tennessee would naturally expect from Mr. McMillin. It is as follows:

"'Washington, D. C., December 3.—To Hon. Morgan C. Fitzpatrick, Nashville, Tenn.: Your message advising me of the use of my name in connection with the senatorship is just received, on my return from New York, where I have been on personal matters and on business for the state. I am surprised at this information after my repeated announcements that I was a candidate for governor and nothing else. Either the use or mention of my name in this connection is wholly without authority. I made promises to the people of Tennessee before my nomination and afterwards, and no effort shall be spared to fulfill every one of them. BENTON McMILLIN.'"

A report is current among the politicians that Senator Thomas B. Turley has tired of the senatorship and will not be a candidate to succeed himself in 1901. Quite a number of prominent men here today were asked about the report, and while all had heard the report referred to, none of them knew whether it was authentic. It is said that Senator Turley prefers his lucrative law practice. Governor-elect McMillin's term as governor will have expired by that time and he will be free to make the race for senator.

REV. W. E. KELLAR PASSES AWAY

Louisville Minister Who Was with General John Morgan Dies.

Louisville, Ky., December 4.—Rev. William E. Kellar, one of the best known Presbyterian ministers in Louisville, died this afternoon at his residence, in Parkland. He had been suffering from heart trouble for some time and for several months had been unable to perform his duties as pastor of the Parkland Presbyterian church.

Mr. Kellar was not only widely known throughout the state, but had also occupied a pulpit in Mississippi, besides doing considerable evangelical work.

When the civil war broke out he cast his fortunes with the confederate army and was a bugler in General John Morgan's command. After the war he practiced law, but in 1873 entered the Johns Hopkins university to study for the ministry.

SEES A BURNING SHIP AT SEA.

German Steamers Report Destruction of an Unknown Vessel.

New York, December 4.—The German steamer Dalecarlia, from Rio Janeiro, which arrived today, brought news of a burning ship at sea. Last Friday night she was in latitude 37.46, longitude 70.52, and the glare of fire was seen. The Dalecarlia, altering her course, at 9:30 came alongside of a ship ablaze from the stern to the foremast, while a large yellow funneled German steamship was standing in near the wreck. Nobody could be seen on the decks of the burning ship.

The steamer by the burning ship was either the Werra or the Fulda, of the North German Lloyd lines.

Both vessels sailed in company from this port late last week bound for Havana.

PROGRESS OF SOUTHERN STATES

New Industries Reported in the Week Just Past.

Chattanooga, Tenn., December 4.—Among the more important new industries reported by The Tradesman during the week ended December 3d, may be mentioned:

A $300,000 cotton machine company in west Tennessee; cotton mills in Georgia and South Carolina; a creamery in Arkansas; flouring mills in South Carolina and Texas; a foundry and machine shop in Louisiana; a furniture factory in Virginia; a gold mining plant in Georgia; a $200,000 grain elevator in Kentucky; ice factories in Kentucky, Louisiana and Texas; a light and heat company in Arkansas; two lumber companies in North Carolina, and one each in Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia; an underwear knitting mill in West Virginia; a wire fence factory in west Tennessee (Nebraska capital); a wood and iron working plant in southeastern Georgia.

Cumberland Company Burned Out.

Memphis, Tenn., December 4.—Fire this morning completely wrecked the terminal room of the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company. The loss will probably exceed $20,000 Telephonic communication will be cut off for four or five days and complete service, so far as the city is concerned, will be interrupted for some time to come. Assistant Fire Chief Ryan was seriously injured.

EIGHT HUNDRED HOUSES UNROOFED

Baltimore Visited by Most Severe Storm Known in Years.

GALE WAS 60 MILES AN HOUR

Chimneys Are Blown Down, Trees Uprooted and Poles Leveled Generally.

ALL WIRES ARE TORN AWAY

Some Sections of the Monumental City Passed the Night in Total Darkness and the Full Damage of the Storm Is Yet Unknown.

Baltimore, December 4.—The most severe wind and rainstorm that ever visited Baltimore for years prevailed today and did thousands of dollars of damage.

Sixty miles an hour is the wind velocity given out by the weather bureau, the highest for nineteen years.

Fully 800 houses in the city and vicinity were unroofed, chimneys innumerable were blown down, trees uprooted and poles levelled. Telegraph, telephone, electric light and trolley poles were blown down like so many ten pins.

Large sections of the city are in darkness tonight and the telegraph and telephone systems are badly wrecked.

During the height of the hurricane a large gas supply tank at the corner of Scott and Ostend streets exploded and created a panic in the neighborhood. No damage was done.

The British steamship Orthia, which sailed today for Glasgow, was blown aground in the channel. No casualties have been reported.

BLINDING SNOW CAUSES WRECK.

Storm Throws a Signal Pole in Front of Fast Passenger Train.

Scranton, Pa., December 4.—Today's heavy wind storm blew down a signal pole on the New York, Ontario and Western railroad at Peckville.

A few minutes later a passenger train that was hurrying to this city through the blinding snowstorm crashed into the pole and the engine and tender left the track and rolled down an embankment, killing the fireman, David Davis, of Carbondale. The engineer, Reuben Lewis, of this city, escaped.

The passenger coaches remained on the rails and all the passengers escaped with slight bruises.

ENTIRE CREW DISAPPEARED.

Schooner Reports Encountering a Dismantled Vessel at Sea.

New York, December 4.—The Nova Scotian schooner Walleda arrived today from Genalves and reports that during the height of the hurricane on November 28th, in latitude 36.22, longitude 72.30, she sighted a dismantled schooner of about 700 tons flying signals of distress.

It was nearly dark at the time and her crew could be seen on the decks gesticulating frantically for assistance. The Walleda bore down on the stranger and got close under her lee and hailed her. They shouted that the vessel was sinking and asked to be taken off. Captain Kemp told them that his boats were stove and useless. They said they would come to the Walleda in their own boats.

Another three-masted schooner came to her assistance and assumed a position to the windward of the wreck. Both of them stood by until daylight. When morning broke the wreck was seen to be deserted and the boats gone.

It is supposed that the unfortunate men had attempted to launch their boats during the night, which capsized, and all hands were lost.

TO DEPRIVE BELLAMY OF SEAT.

Plan of Republicans in Case of North Carolina Congressman.

Raleigh, N. C., December 4.—(Special.)—It is learned from a republican of prominence that the plan of the republicans is that the house of representatives shall stand John D. Bellamy, democratic congressman-elect from the sixth district, aside, when he comes to be sworn in and that as soon as the speaker is elected they shall press a resolution through declaring that there was no form of republican government in the sixth district at the late election and that, therefore, Bellamy's seat is vacant.

The secretary of state has completed the canvass of the vote for solicitors. This shows that the democrats elect George N. Ward, Walter E. Daniel, L. J. Moore, Edward W Pou, Aubrey L. Brooks, Randolph Duffy, Calvin M. McClean, Wiley Rust, Joseph Spainhour, Joseph L. Webb and James W. Ferguson. The fusionists elect only Marshall L. Mott and Moses N. Bradshaw, the latter by twenty majority.

WILL PROCEED AGAINST THEM.

Indictments Ordered Against Men Who Drove Republicans Away.

Raleigh, N. C., December 4.—(Special.)—The attorney general of the United States has written a letter directing United States District Attorney Bernard, of this district, to at once proceed to indict the men who drove United States Commissioner Bunting

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CONGRESS MEETS AT NOON.

WILL HAVE MANY WAR PROBLEMS TO SOLVE.

Members Will Be Kept Very Busy—Increase of Regular Army Will Be Tackled at Once.

Washington, December 4.—The curtain will ring up tomorrow at noon upon the closing session of the fifty-fifth congress. The war and the fruits of the American victory carry in their wake many problems which the national legislature must solve.

But though many questions may press for solution, the brief space covered by this session, which expires by limitation March 4th, precludes the probability of much being accomplished beyond the passage of the regular money budgets, the legislation for the increase of the regular army, which the administration deems necessary to meet the obligations imposed upon the country by the result of the war, and probably the enactment of a law to give a permanent territorial government to the Hawaiian islands.

This covers all the important legislation the congressional leaders expect to see enacted at this session. It is almost the unanimous sentiment of the members that no attempt should be made to legislate concerning the possessions acquired by the war with Spain at this session. There are earnest advocates of the Nicaraguan canal who will strive to secure its passage now, and they may possibly be successful, but neither it nor any one of the measures, like the pooling bill, anti-scalpers' bill, etc., which have strong friends, will be allowed to interfere with the bills, the passage of which is deemed absolutely necessary to prevent an extra session.

No Extra Session Wanted.

The leaders at both ends of the capitol have put their heads together and the work of the session is to be entered upon with the idea of avoiding an extra session. With this purpose in view, the appropriation bills are to be given the road at both ends of the capitol and pressed through with all possible haste. The sub-committees of the appropriation committee of the house have been at work for a week.

The deficiency bill, to meet the extraordinary expenses of the army and navy during the six months from January 1, 1899, to July 1, is ready for submission to the full committee tomorrow. It is necessary that it should become a law before the holiday recess, which this year is to be shorter than usual, and Chairman Cannon hopes to see it through the house and into the senate before the end of the present week.

The democrats of the house have not disclosed their position but it is not believed they will seek to obstruct an appropriation bill necessary for the maintenance of the army now in the field. Should there be a disposition to open up and prolong a debate upon the conduct of the war upon this bill, it is safe to assume that the committee on rules will be invoked to bring in an order of closer date.

Interest in President's Message.

Intense interest is manifested in the president's message, which will be submitted to congress tomorrow, on account of the great importance of the many questions it will have to deal with, and no presidential message in years, it is safe to say, has been listened to with the eagerness and interest with which the reading of President McKinley's message will be heard tomorrow.

Immediately after the reading of the message is completed, the house will adjourn out of respect to the memory of Messrs. Love, of Mississippi, and Northway, of Ohio, who died during the recess.

On Tuesday or Wednesday, at the latest, the house will plunge into its work. Chairman Cannon will have the deficiency bill ready and it will occupy the attention of the house to the exclusion of everything else for the remainder of the week.

Senators express a determination to take up the work of the session vigorously in the beginning, with the hope of having it well advanced before the holidays, and they are counting upon taking up the appropriation bills at a very early date for the purpose of preventing an extra session due to any failure on the part of the national budget. It is expected that the army deficiency bill will reach the senate during the present week, the feeling at the north end of the capitol being that the house will dispose of it a few days after assembling. The committee on appropriations will bring it in early for the double purpose of having it passed quickly and of testing the feeling of senators on questions connected with the war.

The first day's session will be given up almost entirely to the president's message, and there is great interest manifested in hearing the minutest details of the president's recommendations.

Senators Waiting on the Message.

After the reading of the message the senate will adjourn until the next day. All plans for legislation of general scope await the promulgation of this document, and as a consequence, one hears far less than usual of measures to be introduced.

It is impossible to say what matters will occupy the week after the disposal of the message, but it is probable that some speeches may be delivered upon the policy indicated by the message and also that the calendar may be taken up. There are many measures which have been reported, and there will be no difficulty to find employment if the senate is disposed to settle the routine so early in the session.

During the closing days of the last session Senator Morgan gave notice of his intention to call up the Nicaraguan canal bill at the beginning of the present session. He unquestionably will redeem this promise and would doubtless seek the first opportunity but for the possibility of change of sentiment in favor of having the government undertake the entire responsibility of building the canal. All the indications are that this question will be one of the most important subjects under consideration during the session.

Opposition is developing to the bill which the Hawaiian commission will bring in and for which early consideration will be asked. There is a considerable contingent in the senate opposed to constituting the islands into a territory because of the apprehension that they may be converted into a state, and deliberate consideration of the subject will be asked.

While it is quite too early to reach a definite conclusion, there are decided indications of a disposition on the part of the senate to confine the session's work to routine measures and the appropriation bills, and it need surprise no one if the close of the session would demonstrate that this general policy had been pursued.

Baby Burned to Death.

Chattanooga, Tenn., December 4.—(Special.)—An infant of Mrs. Carney, who came from Catoosa county, Georgia, recently, to this city, was burned to death tonight while the mother was out of the house.

NOT AT THIS SESSION OF CONGRESS WILL THERE BE CANAL LEGISLATION

Republicans Fear That It Might Cause an Extra Session, Which They Do Not Want.

NO ONE SAW FIGHT TO DEATH.

Town Marshal and Town Tough Found Dead Side by Side.

Jackson, Ky., December 4.—The dead bodies of C. C. Runyon, town marshal, and Alfred Allen, a town tough, were found lying close together on the public highway at an early hour this morning.

The revolvers lying beside the bodies told the tale of a desperate encounter.

There were no witnesses to the tragedy but it is thought Runyon attempted to arrest Allen, that the latter resisted and a fight at close quarters followed.

PICQUART MAKES AN APPEAL

He Wants Court of Cassation To Say Whether He Is Amenable.

Paris, December 4.—Colonel Picquart, now in custody and awaiting trial on a charge of having communicated to his counsel documents that had come into his possession in the military department of secret service, has applied to the court of cassation now engaged with the Dreyfus affair to declare whether he is amenable to military or civil jurisdiction.

His application is based upon various articles in the code of criminal procedure.

PORTER REPLIES TO ROCHEFORT.

United States Ambassador to France Says Editor Fabricated.

Paris, December 14.—Henry Rochefort, editor of The Intransigeant, having declared in that paper that General Horace Porter, United States ambassador to France, recently said England had financed the Dreyfus syndicate with a view of dividing and weakening France, General Porter on being shown the paper replied that Rochefort's statement was a fabrication, pure and simple.

GILLETT IN CHIHUAHUA, MEX.

Kansas Cattle Plunger Has Been Closely Shadowed by the Police.

Chihuahua, Mexico, December 4.—Grant C. Gillett, the missing Kansas cattle plunger whose sudden disappearance startled the financial world, arrived in this place on November 23d and left on the morning of the 24th for Durango, where it is stated that he deposited a large sum of money in the bank. He remained only a short time in Durango, when he bought a return ticket to this city.

At Jiminez he was met by his attorney, C. R. Troxel, and the two entered into low conversation and remained together until they reached Chihuahua. They arrived here last Monday and went to the leading hotel, where they registered. The man was undoubtedly Gillett, as his signature corresponded with his signature on a document held in this city. Troxel left Tuesday on the stage for the west, presumably to the mining camps in the Sierra Madre mountains.

Gillett is still in the city, but his whereabouts are unknown except to the detectives who are closely shadowing his every movement. The report that Gillett had been arrested and held in custody here is untrue. The Jefe police say that the Mexican authorities have not seen him and know nothing of his whereabouts. He will be arrested immediately upon the arrival of the authorities from the states, who are expected here soon from El Paso. Their baggage is in this city and on the trunks the tag of "C. R. Troxel." Three letters which have arrived at the hotel for Gillett have mysteriously disappeared.

NO SALE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON

One of the Largest Stockholders Denies Current Rumors.

St. Louis, December 4.—The Republic tomorrow will say that John K. Mitchell, one of the largest stockholders in the Chicago and Alton railroad, denies that there is an option on that railroad or that it has been sold. In this respect he said:

"There is not a word of truth in it, at least, so far as I know, and if there was I would know it. By that I mean, if the controlling interest of the Alton road had passed into new hands I would be promptly informed of it. The controlling interest is for sale, of course, if any one will pay the price asked."

What that price was Mr. Mitchell would not say.

"Has any one an option on the stock?"

"No; most emphatically no; and what is more, no one ever will."

"Has there ever been a bid for the controlling interest?"

"Yes, there was, but it was not a satisfactory one. As I said before, the stock is for sale, if we are paid what we want for it. The bid was made to the Illinois Trust Company, with which my nephew is connected. If any deal was made at present it would be through that company, but up to Saturday night there was none."

"Did the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf people, through President Stillwell, make the bid?"

"No," said Mr. Mitchell impatiently, "there never was anything in that."

NEGRO CHILD KILLED BY HOG.

Mother Had Left It Only a Few Minutes.

Columbia, S. C., December 4.—(Special.)—A colored woman living on Congressman Stokes's place, a few miles from Orangeburg, left her young baby in the yard while she attended a call at the dwelling and when she returned only a few minutes afterwards she found that the baby had been killed by a large hog which had the run of the yard. The body was horribly mutilated and the child survived but a short time. The hog is a notorious "chicken eater," but no one supposed he would attack a child.

United States Gunboat at Gibraltar.

Gibraltar, December 4.—The United States gunboat Helena, W. T. Swinburne, commander, which left Bermuda on November 16th for Marlera, has arrived here and is coaling. The Helena is on the way to join the United States squadron under Admiral Dewey at Manila.

Indian Territory Town Burns.

Muskogee, I. T., December 4.—Nearly the entire business portion of Eufala was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

LEAVE IT TO NEW CONGRESS

Then the President's New Method Will Be Adopted

AND A NEW COMMISSION APPOINTED

General Garcia's Presence in Washington Has a Tendency To Cause Americans To Have More Respect for the Cubans.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, December 3.—It looks very much as if there will be no Nicaragua canal legislation at this session of congress. The president will, it is understood, make some general recommendations of the necessity of the work in his message, but it is the administration's programme, as it was revealed to me tonight by one of the foremost republicans in congress, to put off definite legislation until the new congress comes in.

In the meantime President McKinley's favorite method of dealing with questions will be adopted and another Nicaraguan commission will be appointed. The purpose of this commission will be to make a full investigation of the complications that have arisen through this Eyre-Cragin concession and the apparent unfriendliness of Nicaragua to the canal project, and to report to congress at its first session next fall. It is the idea of the administration leaders that some way should be found by which this government can acquire a zone of land embracing the route of the canal. Absolute possession and ownership is what is wanted, according to this idea. It is contended that in this way there will be less possibility of friction than in any other and that the work can be done more satisfactorily by the government direct than through any company or any concession.

The man who gave me this is one of the foremost republican members, a man who enjoys the closest confidence of the president. He was very positive in his statement that there would be no Nicaraguan legislation at this session. Such action fits in aptly with the republican desire to get everything possible out of the way of this short session and provide a means for carrying it over to the regular session of the new congress. The republicans are determined to avoid an extra session if possible and they have been afraid that if the Nicaragua canal matter is allowed to come up at the present session it will throw out a lot of other business which, if not acted on, might make an extra session necessary.

A Talk with General Garcia.

General Garcia says that the Cubans, who he especially represents, do not at all object to military occupation of the island by the United States for a year or so, for he feels certain that this would result in giving the government of the United States an insight into conditions there that will be valuable and will in the end mean the establishment of a Cuban government, stable and independent.

The veteran Cuban general has kept the object of his visit to Washington pretty closely to himself. His talk with the president was purely informal and neither he nor the president has told what transpired, but General Garcia told me today that he is satisfied the pledges of this government will be made good and that the occupation of Cuba for a year or more by the American forces will not injure, but will help the island. He says that the principal purpose of his visit was to find out the sentiment in this country toward Cuba, and he is satisfied that all will come out right.

Macon Delegation Arrives.

A delegation of prominent citizens of Macon reached here tonight to tender the president an invitation to visit Macon on his southern trip. They came up with Congressman Bartlett. In the party are Messrs. Edgar S. Wilson, George A. McDonald, George A. Smith, T. E. Artope, E. E. Winters, D. W. Hill and R. J. Speer. They will go with Senator Bacon and Judge Bartlett tomorrow to see the president. They are enthusiastic and hopeful.

The members of the Georgia delegation are all here, ready for their part in the important business which begins at the capitol tomorrow. Colonel Livingston and Congressman Fleming have been here several days. Judge Maddox arrived on Saturday and the rest of the delegation got here tonight.

The Georgians will for the most part be located as they were last session. Senator Bacon has his quarters on Eighteenth street, and so has Colonel Livingston. Senator Clay is at the Varnum, Judge Lester and Mr. Fleming at the Cairo, Judge Griggs and Judge Maddox and Mr. Low at the Metropolitan for the present, Judge Adamson at the National, Judge Bartlett at the Riggs, Colonel Tate at the Varnum, Colonel Howard and Colonel Brantley at the Bancroft.

Mormon Paper in Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Tenn., December 4.—(Special.)—The Southern Star, the first Mormon paper to be published in the south, made its appearance in this city today. It is a weekly, is edited by Elder D. P. Felt and represents thirteen conferences in ten southern states. It is to be circulated in north Georgia, north Alabama and in North and South Carolina especially.

THE BRANDON INDIGENT PENSION BILL IS DECLARED SOUND AND CONSTITUTIONAL

Former Chief Justice Logan E. Bleckley Prepares a Comprehensive Opinion on the Subject--As This Is the Only Opposition Thus Far Advanced to the Measure It Will Probably Become a Law--Will Save the State from $150,000 to $200,000 a Year.

At the request of Representative Morris Brandon, of Fulton, an elaborate opinion as to the constitutionality of the Brandon bill to put all pensions on an indigent basis has been prepared by Former Chief Justice Logan E. Bleckley, of the supreme court. It is of great interest and importance at this stage of the legislative proceedings, for the pension question will be one of the biggest things the two houses will have to deal with when the appropriations committee report is presented. Judge Bleckley says that the bill is thoroughly constitutional, and inasmuch as it has only been opposed thus far on this ground, its chances of becoming a law are much brighter. If passed, it will save the state from $150,000 to $200,000 a year without taking money away from any needy pensioners. Judge Bleckley's opinion, in full, is as follows:

"After studying the question at the request of the Hon. Morris Brandon and also at his expense (for I could not afford to do the work thoroughly and carefully without compensation), I am of the opinion that no constitutional obstacle exists to the passage of the pending amendment proposed by him to section 1250 of the code. The principal reasons for this opinion I will state as briefly and clearly as I can. Heretofore the taxing power has been exercised in behalf of one description of confederate soldiers on condition that they were so poor as absolutely to need public assistance for their relief, and in behalf of another description without this condition, and without reference to whether they were poor or rich. The object of the proposed amendment is to put both descriptions of soldiers in future on the same footing by ceasing to exercise the taxing power for the benefit of any except those who by reason of poverty are unable to support themselves and who shall verify the fact, each by his own affidavit. If the general assembly cannot reduce taxation by excluding all confederate soldiers save the poor and needy from sharing in the proceeds, it must be for one of two reasons, either because the state is indebted not only morally, but legally, to those now sought to be excluded or because the constitution of the state intends not merely to permit the general assembly to provide for them or not at its discretion, but to require it to be done as an imposed and compulsory duty, not subject to discretion save as to the mode and measure of the provision. If the state is legally a debtor to these soldiers, most certainly they have a vested right to receive payment, and this cannot be impaired by any legislation which the general assembly is competent to enact. On the other hand, if no debt exists, yet if the constitution commands that provisions be made for them, they are constitutional as well as statutory beneficiaries, and all existing statutes in their favor cannot be abrogated or rendered barren as to them without enacting others, or some other through which to accomplish the substantial purpose of the constitution.

"The theory that the legal relation of debtor and creditor founded on military service or the consequences thereof exists between any state of the United States, any member of the federal union, and soldiers who served and suffered on the confederate side in the civil war, is probably not entertained by any sane mind. If it is, it is secure and will ever be secure, against refutation, for minds capable of entertaining it are, I venture to believe, beyond the reach of argument. At least, I shall waste no time at present in combating such a bald absurdity. Perhaps I ought to apologize for even mentioning it. At bottom there is almost as little substance in the other question, namely, whether the constitution is mandatory or only permissive in regard to granting relief to confederate soldiers. On the surface, however, there is enough ambiguity to give rise to a serious inquiry by candid and intelligent minds unskilled in legal interpretation, as to the real nature of the constitutional scheme. And I confess to some doubt on the subject at one time in my own mind; not, indeed, when I first considered the question, but after I had labored upon it long enough to become puzzled, but not long enough to exchange temporary obscurity for clear light.

"In construing the constitution touching its true meaning in regard to the taxing power and the exercise of it, a distinction of the utmost importance to be noted is that which exists between conferring the power and limiting its exercise. The power is by its own nature an essential legislative function, for there can be no taxation without the imposition of a tax by some law. To vest legislative power exclusively in a designated body, is therefore to clothe it, for the time being with all the taxing power possessed by the sovereignty which creates it, except in so far as the exercise of the power may be expressly limited. The real source of the taxing power now lodged in the general assembly of this state is that clause in the constitution which declares that the legislative power of this state shall be vested in a general assembly which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives; together with that other clause which declares that 'the general assembly shall have power to make all laws and ordinances consistent with this constitution, and not repugnant to the constitution of the United States, which they shall deem necessary and proper for the welfare of the state.' Civil code, section 5744, 5784.

"Upon this broad and comprehensive delegation of discretionary power, sundry limitations are found inserted in the constitution. Among them is one touching the exercise of the power of taxation. This is set forth in article 7, section 1, (civil code section 5882) and is in these words: 'The powers of taxation over the whole state shall be exercised by the general assembly for the following purposes only.' Seven purposes are clearly and distinctly enumerated, the last of which is (as the limitation ended before anything was added by amendment), 'to supply the soldiers who lost a limb or limbs in the military service of the confederate states, with substantial artificial limbs during life.' To these words were added by the amending act of 1885, October 24th (duly ratified by the people) the words following: 'And to make suitable provision for such confederate soldiers as may have been permanently injured in such service.' A still further addition was made by the amending act of 1893, December 19th, in these terms: 'Or who by reason of age and poverty, or infirmity and poverty or blindness and poverty are unable to provide a living for themselves.' This act, apparently by mistake in reciting the contents of the previous amendment, set forth the matter of that amendment in these terms: 'And to make suitable provisions for such confederate soldiers as may have been OTHERWISE DISABLED OR permanently injured in such service.' The interpolated words (here capitalized by me but not capitalized in the act) appear in the code (section 5882) as a part of the constitution.

"Whether they are so or not is of no consequence to the point now under consideration. That point is, that without section 1, article 7, of the constitution and without either of the amendments to it, the general assembly would have had all the power to raise money by taxation for the benefit of confederate soldiers which it now has, and could have passed all the laws in their favor which it has ever passed. True, it could not have done this with the original section and without the amendments, but could in the absence of both. The object of the section was not to confer any power whatever or to impose any duty whatever, but solely to cut down and restrict in its exercise the power which was already delegated, and which but for this restriction, would have left the legislature armed for doing many things by the use of the taxing power which the convention as the organ of sovereignty determined should not be done by means of taxation. The section embodies no affirmative mandate, either express or implied to tax for any purpose, but in sense and meaning it is altogether inhibitory. The expression, 'shall be exercised by the general assembly for the following purposes only,' is precisely equivalent to 'shall not be exercised except for the following purposes,' and its verbage might be so varied without the slightest alteration in its import or intention. The command delivered is not to do anything else, anything not enumerated, not specified; but there is no order to do the specified things or any of them, though most of them were things that had to be done, by reason of the general powers and duties of the legislature. One of them in particular, which would not have been obligatory as a general power and duty, was made so by another clause, of the constitution, that clause requiring the maintenance of common schools free to all the children of the state. Code, section 5906.

"Were there anywhere in the instrument or either of the amendments a similar requirement in respect to supplying mutilated soldiers with artificial limbs, or in respect to making suitable provision for this or any other class of confederate soldiers, the construction for which I contend, now the only true one, would be unsound. Indeed, it would be impossible to arrive at it without patronizing nonsense. In the absence of any express requirement whatever to care for any confederate soldier or his wants, the sole direct effect of the original clause touching confederate soldiers was to limit such care involving taxation, to supplying artificial limbs; and the only direct effect of the amendments was to withdraw and take off the limitation in so far as to permit the legislature, should it think proper to do so, to make suitable provisions by taxation for all confederate soldiers coming within the amendments—that is, within the descriptive terms contained in either or both. It is obvious that an incidental effect of the clause and the amendments was and is to show with full clearness that the inhibition put by the constitution (code, section 5903) upon the general assembly in regard to granting any donation or gratuity was not intended to apply to appropriate measures of relief in behalf of maimed, disabled or unfortunate and impoverished confederate soldiers. Without the light thus thrown on this question, there might have been some doubt concerning it; with it there can be none.

"That the relation of the state and its people to the surviving confederates among us, especially to those who are mutilated, dismembered, disabled, helpless, extremely poor, is special and peculiar, is known to our intelligence and felt in the deepest recesses of our consciousness. No one needs to be told that these men are in a certain sense wards of the commonwealth and have been for years past. In regard to them, 'The roots of great emotions and sympathies are twined about our heartstrings.' Relief granted to them is not donation or gratuity, but when absolutely needed is the offspring of moral duty, the outgrowth not of mere humanity or compassion, but of gratitude for service and suffering. To grant it is not to give gifts or distribute alms, not to bestow favors or practice mere charity, but it is to be generous for the sake of being just. If the state had a full treasury or could fill it without taxation too onerous for the resources of the people to bear, doubtless there would be no occasion for any scrutiny into the power of the general assembly to curtail and cut down the pension roll by discriminating against pensioners who can command the means of self-support, and confine the state's minificence, for the present, altogether to those who cannot. Only because the people, at least the great mass of them, are poor is it now made a practical question whether the constitution actually binds them hard and fast to contribute money for the comfort or the luxury of some of their fellow citizens who are less poor than themselves.

"The suggestion, I learn, has been made in some quarters, that simply because the proposed amendment seeks to discriminate between the poor and the rich, or between the very indigent and the less indigent, it is for that reason alone unconstitutional. The theory underlying this suggestion is that mere power to tax, whether only permissive or coupled with a command to exercise it, for the benefit of a given class of persons, must either be exercised in behalf of all the individuals composing the class or not exercised at all. This principle, or rather supposed principle, applied to mere permissive powers, would lead to startling consequences. It would bind the legislature to do for everybody all it might do (if it wanted to) for the whole mass of the population. It would have to take them all in, or leave them all out. No doubt a power to act for the joint or collective benefit of a designated class would not be well executed, if some, even one, were excluded; but in our pension system there is no joint feature; each pensioner takes severally his own separate allowance. If the rule of benefits and burdens were always the same, then, indeed, the legislature might have to treat all beneficiaries alike, for generally a burden placed upon a class is to be borne in part by each member of the class, and not altogether by some of the members without aid from the others. This is enough, and more than enough, to say touching the rumored, and rather over-technical, suggestion to which I have referred.

"It may be thought that while as to pensions proper, that is, those as 'suitable provisions' under the two amendments to the constitution, the proposed amendment to the code is not amenable to any constitutional objection, it is otherwise in respect of its application to allowances made for supplying artificial limbs. For two reasons, each of them conclusive, the amendment has equal validity as to all pensions now payable, whether they rent on loss of limbs or other cause. The first is, that the constitution is no more obligatory upon the general assmbly to supply artificial limbs, or to pay soldiers for supplying them for their own use, than it is to make suitable provisions in behalf of the other beneficaries to whom pensions have been granted. Discretion has the like range as to both—is without limit or control as to either, and if it be the will and pleasure of the general assmbly to discontinue the policy of supplying artificial limbs to all same only those soldiers who by reason of poverty are unable to support themselves, it is at perfect liberty to do so. The second reason is that the whole policy of supplying these limbs to anybody has already been discontinued, and in lieu of it a pension policy, pure and simple, has been adopted as well for maimed soldiers as for other pensioners.

"Pensions, though not expressly named or designated as such prior to the act of 1892, (Pamph. p. 52), were in fact inaugurated by the act of 1887, October 24th, (Pamph. p. 27). Then it was than annuities were stablished—that annual payment of allowances were first provided for, under the name of 'compensation or pay.' In that act the loss of limbs as well as other permanent injuries, was made the basis for drawing the annual allowance provided for, according to the scale as to amounts set out in the act. An amendment was made to this act in 1888. December 24th, (Pamph. p. 16), which after raising the scale considerably, and bringing in the loss of divers members besides limbs, declared expressly in its fourth section, (as further amendment of the act of 1887), 'That the beneficiaries under the act of 1879, and the act amendatory thereof, granting allowances to such ex-confederate soldiers as lost a lamb or limbs in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, at the time the next payments are made to other disabled beneficiaries under the act of 1887.' This amendment put an end to allowances to supply lost limbs. Such allowances had never been annual. At first thy were only quinquennial. From 1879 to 1883 they were payable but once in five years. They then became triennial, and so continued until they were superceded altogether by the general scheme of pensions.

"No doubt this change was made because it was thought by the legislature (and rightly so,) that the first amendment to the constitution, that contained in the act of 1885, opened the way to treat the loss of a limb or limbs as one way of being 'permanently injured,' and for bringing all the beneficiaries of the act of 1879 within the terms of that amendment. As the constitution now reads in the code (Sec. 5882), this construction could not be easily reached, for those who lost a limb or limbs were not ncessarily 'otherwise disabled or permanently injured,' and this they would have to be, to come in for suitable provisions, instead of coming for arms and legs. However the blunder in the act of 1893, referred to in a previous part of this opinion was some years in the future, when providing for artificial limbs went out, and making 'suitable provisions' came in. The interpolated words, OTHERWISE DISABLED OR, bred no confusion in the legislative deliberations of 1887 and 1888. If I have not been brief enough, it is for lack of time to condense."

x x x

Night sessions will be begun now and continued until the 17th.

x x x

The conference committee on the Fulton county city court bills will meet tomorrow afternoon in room 15. It is composed of Senators Steed, McGehee and Mann and Representatives Slaton, Brandon and Blalock.

x x x

Unless Representative Lane succeeds in reconsidering the vote for the reconsideration of the bill to reduce the salaries of the railroad commissioners on December 17th that measure will not be heard of in time to secure definite action. In that csase the Mann bill now pending in the senate will be pushed by the economists.

x x x

The fight between Abbeville and Rochelle over the location of the county site and courthouse of Wilcox county is now on in the house and will be fought to a finish. Rochelle got the verdict in the committee on county and county matters by a close vote, but the friends of Abbeville will present a minority report and make a contest on the floor of the house.

x x x

The chances of Representative Willingham's prohibition bill are growing less every day, and unless its author succeeds in geting a special order, it may not be reached at all.

x x x

A recent editorial in The Constitution criticising legislatures in general with too much law making has attracted considerable attention and favorable comment among the Georgia manufacturers of statutes. Senator Grovenstein, of the first district, in speaking of the matter to a Constitution representative on Saturday, said:

"Your editorial upon inefficient laws is a matter which should be carefully considered by every legislator. Unpopular laws are passed, and because public sentiment is against them, they are not enforced, and they only teach men to become lawbreakers. 'The consent of the governed' is a principle of democracy, and no bill can ever become a living law where this consent does not exist. Laws to be passed upon by the common people should not be above the understanding of the people, for how can they respect and obey that which they cannot comprehend? 'Local self-government' is a principle of democracy, and laws in conformity with this principle are generally effective, because the sentiment of the people suggests the law; but as far as possible, laws should be general. This, however, is not always expedient. Laws become inoperative under some of the following circumstances:

"If forced upon an unwilling locality by reason of a difference in business interest, if not in accord with the politics of the leading citizens, if the plane of morality aimed at is higher than the educated ideas of—judge or jury, if changed from time to time to please the ins or outs respect is lost, or if too complex or expensive for practical purposes. I am inclined to believe, from my short experience, that the bill killer is of more value to the state than the bill introducer."

x x x

There is a movement on foot among the merchants in Atlanta who are opposed to trading stamps to enact a state law prohibiting such enterprises. It is said that such a bill is ready for introduction in the legislature this week.

Christian Education in the Dark Ages

From The American Catholic Quarterly Review.

The claustral and cathedral schools, in default of many of our modern improvements, were conducted under difficulties not hard to conceive. The monastic school for externs was in a building apart from the cloister. There was a head master and an assistant. In the larger monastic institutions the corps of professors, as we would now phrase it, was quite numerous. The system was paternal, though the rod figured conspicuously in the moral training of the medieval "small, boy," but hardly to the absurd extent asserted by Laurie, who says that "in many monasteries all the boys were periodically flogged as a kind of general atonement for sins past and possible;" this, too, on the ridiculous assumption that the devil was in the heart of every boy, and could only be got out by trouncing. The students, especially th younger ones, were carefully looked after by the monks appointed to act as prefects, and whose duty it was to remain with their charges night and day—exercising the closest supervision over their conduct.

Education was absolutely free, and in many instances, as at Yarrow in the time of Venerable Bede, indigent pupils were even provided with food and clothing at the expense of the cloister. The boys continued at school until fourteen years of age, when they departed to enter their respective fields of labor. If they desired to be monks, they remained in the monastery, undergoing the discipline suited to that kind of life. Facilities for the pursuit of higher studies were not to be had until the time of Charlemagne, A. D. 768, who, in imitation of the imperial system of old Rome, whose educational as well as governmental polity he sought in many respects to reproduce, founded advanced schools in various parts of his extensive dominion.

The most celebrated were at Paris, Tours, Pavia, Rheims, Lyons, Fulda, and Bologna. Some see in them the germs of the mediaeval universities, whose origin scholars find it difficult to trace with accuracy. Such were the teachers. Such was the learning afforded by the early mediaeval monastic schools. It may be taken as a fair estimate of the educational advantages offered by the monasteries in general

SOME LEGISLATORS WHO HAVE TAKEN AN ACTIVE PART IN THE HOUSE COMMITTEE WORK DURING THE PAST WEEK



JOHNSON, of Floyd. COPELAND, of Walker. JOHNSON, of Appling. FENDER, of Clinch. HARRIS, of Thomas. BARWICK, of Emanuel. WOOD, of Towns. BLACK, of Whitfield.

THIRTY-ONE RIDERS START IN THE RACE

Six-Day Bicycle Contest Begins at Madison Square Garden.

ALL ARE IN GOOD CONDITION

Wheels Began Turning at Five Minutes After 12 This Morning.

NO ONE WOULD TAKE NUMBER 13

Miller, the American and Last Year's Winner, Is Among the Riders. All Nations Represented.

New York, December 5.—Thirty-one men started in a six-day bicycle race in Madison Square at five minutes past 12 o'clock this (Monday) morning. The starters are all in excellent physical condition and the plank track, ten laps to the mile, is in perfect order. The attendance at the start was not large, owing to the stormy weather.

When the numbers of the riders were distributed the referee could find no one who would take "13," every man seeming to be afraid of it. Hence no No. 13 will be represented on the track.

At one minute after 12 o'clock the riders were called to the scratch and the following responded:

Charles W. Miller, American, and winner of last year's six days' race.
Joseph H. Rice, American, second man in the race of last year and the previous year.
Fred Schinner, German, third in last year's race.
Teddy Hale, Irish, winner of 1896 race.
Frederick Michael, Swiss (riding under the name of Frederick).
Theodore Joyeaux, French.
Frank C. Istanoff, French.
Etienne Stephane, French.
Frank Waller, German.
Fred Forester, German.
Burns Pierce, Nova Scotian.
Frank Albert, American.
Louis Gimm, German-American.
John Lawson, Swede.
Oscar Judds, Swede.
Earl D. Stevens, American.
A. B. Blivins, American.
Maginnis Gross, American.
Charles Cale, American.
Charles Neal, American.
James A. Rafferty, American.
Jack Burke, Cincinnati, America.
Oscar Aaronson, Swede.
Louis Kinze, American.
Henry Pilkington, Irish.
James Navin, Irish.
Stephen Fallon, American.
Charles Turville, American.
Edward Beacon, American.
L. C. Smith, American.

Miller, the winner of last year's six day race was the favorite among the speculators before the start was made.

Little betting was done and there is likely to be little until the riders are well on their way later in the week.

Medical examinations will be made of the contestants every twenty-four hours by competent physicians and any man showing signs of becoming permanently injured by the contest will be ruled off the track.

NOT MUCH OF A LOVE MATCH.

Queen Wilhelmina's Marriage Largely Governed by Reason of State.

It has been widely heralded that the engagement of Holland's young queen and the prince of Wied is one in which love cuts more of a figure than anything else. There is very good reason to believe that, while there may be more affection between the two than is usually the case in royal marriages, reasons of state have as much to do with the prospective union as anything else. One of these reasons has just been pointed out by a European authority. The royal family and the people of Holland generally want to avoid the possibility that by the marriage of the young sovereign to a prince of a ruling family it might happen after some time that through inheritance of a ruler of a foreign country might become also king of Holland. This might easily happen if the young queen should marry a prince of any ruling European house. The Dutch royal family and the people of Holland do not wish to repeat the experiences which the country has had in the past. Such marriages were the reasons for the Dutch war of independence in the sixteenth century, and indirectly for the dividing of Belgium and Holland into two kingdoms in 1832.

Just such a consort as was desired by the Dutch people is found in the prince of Wied, whose family is absolutely without political influence in Germany. During the dominance of Napoleon in a large part of European affairs the Wieds were deprived of their throne. After the evacuation of Germany by the French it was considered best by the rulers of all the large German states not to restore their thrones to the smaller princes, included among whom were the princes of Wied. The former territory of the Wieds was therefore given to Prussia in 1815, since when the princes of Wied have been Prussian subjects, with less influence in Germany than many of the oldest noble families. Nevertheless, the Wied family is considered to be of equal birth to the other royal German families. Their title remains, but that is all, as they have very small family possessions. As Bulwer says, "The mate for beauty should be a man, not a money chest," and when the beauty is also a queen this rule should hold doubly good. The prince, being an exceedingly presentable young fellow and without any chance of bringing up complications such as the cautious Hollanders feared, was just the man to mate with her majesty, Queen Wilhelmina. Hence his selection. His royal highness is poor, but his wife will have enough for both, and she is believed to know enough to so manage affairs that her royal consort will be held in check should he ever manifest such gay tendencies as have characterized the ruler of the neighboring kingdom of Belgium.

For His Legs.

From The London Truth.

When Sir Francis Grant, the portrait painter was at his zenith he had a hunting box at Melton. An inquisitive Scotch baronet was invited there for the hunting. Sir Francis had another guest, as it appeared, on a visit. He was a dull, flat old man who took snuff and looked the other way when the table talk ran on hounds and horses. The sight of a fox's brush awoke no enthusiasm. He seemed to take no earthly interest in anything but his snuff and his meals. The Scotch baronet at last could contain no longer his excited curiosity. "I say, Grant," he said, "what motive have you in keeping Mr. X. on a visit? There are so many good chaps who would like to come down here just now. My fellow guest does not seem to care a farthing for the things you are so keen on. The smell of a fox's earth today made him quite sick. I find that he does not know the difference between a thoroughbred and an Irish hunter, nor does he look a person to fancy your portraits."

"You are puzzled, my dear fellow," returned Sir Francis, "to know why I keep him here. I brought him down for his legs."

"For what?"

"For his legs. You see I am doing a full length of the duke of Rutlantd, (the late). He is weak in the knees and shrunk in the limbs and lazy. He will not be at the trouble of sitting for them, so I have secured X to sit; his legs are exactly like the duke's. The poor fellow is glad to earn a little money and to be out at grass here for a short time."

Dreyfus in Prison.

Paris Correspondence London Daily Telegraph.

Why was Dreyfus suddenly treated with more severity, and what has been the mode of his life at the date of the change and afterwards? These are questions with which M. Jean Hess deals in his fresh contributions to the columns of The Matin, and he gives some very interesting, and, indeed, extraordinary, details. The increased vigilance, to use a very mild word, was instituted, according to his explanation, because certain English and American newspapers had announced the escape of the prisoner. M. Andre Lebon, then minister of the colonies, took fright, and after long consultations M. Deniel was sent out in charge of the Iles du Salut in general and of Dreyfus in particular. Soon afterwards a really terrible system was inaugurated, which was relaxed in some degree only after the lapse of several months. The writer describes M. Deniel as having entertained a wonderful idea of his mission. During his voyage out to Guiana he awed his fellow passengers by repeatedly exclaiming, "I am the bearer of a state secret!" Hardly had he set foot on Devil's island when the wretched Dreyfus was compelled to pass his nights on a plank couch with his feet in irons, and this in spite of the protests of the governor of the colony and other officials, who pointed out that this was simply a useless aggravation of the unhappy man's punishment. Appealed to in numerous telegrams, M. Andre Lebon backed M. Deniel, so that further remonstrance was vain. Dreyfus was forced for weeks to lie in a cramped position, his ankles being placed in rings affixed to the boards and kept in a firm position by means of the iron rod passed through them.

Not content with this, M. Deniel had a watch-tower built on the top of his house in the Ile Royale, whence he could see the hut inhabited by Dreyfus, and he had them, moreover, connected by telephone, so that the keepers of the ex-captain of artillery were being incessantly plied with questions. There were several alarms, and M. Deniel jumped out of bed and flew to a boat on the slightest provocation. Everybody, indeed, with the exception of one or two officials, is practically a captive in the Iles du Salut. All their letters to and from friends at home are read in a special bureau at Cayenne, and passages are eliminated if they are deemed indiscreet or dangerous.

Day and night, continues M. Jean Hess, Dreyfus is confined as if in a cell. He is watched throughout by a turnkey. The man locks himself in, and is in his turn locked in from outside, so that he cannot get out if he would. In point of fact, if all of the six turnkeys were in a plot to bring about the escape of the prisoner, they would yet be foiled by others. As for the furniture of the tiny dwelling, it is reduced to the simplest expression. After sleeping for two months in fetters on the plank couch, Dreyfus was provided with one of the beds used by the colonial troops, a mosquito curtain being added. He has a small table, a chair, a cooking stove, but no wardrobe or chest of drawers, his books, linen and provisions being stowed on half a dozen shelves, while his clothes are hung up on pegs. This is how his days are spent:

"At 6 a. m. the keeper opens the large window looking out on the courtyard, and he can emerge to take the air and to watch the sky. At 10 o'clock he must be back in his cell, in which he is shut up until 11, by which time he has had his dejeuner. From 11 to 5 the window is again open, and then all the doors are fastened with padlocks until 6 on the following morning. So matters go on from day to day, except when the mailboat, which passes by the isle, is expected. On those days Dreyfus cannot enter the courtyard. Why? M. Deniel alone knows. In this solitary life, never seeing anything but this chamber, which is a trifle larger than a cell, never walking beyond this walled courtyard, which is only a little bigger than a room, with no amusement out of doors but to wait for the clouds as they speed along, with the perpetual feeling that one is being watched by an armed warder who never speaks, who never answers, and that, too, in the climate of Guiana, the most energetic characters would succumb, the best balanced minds would become unhinged, the most robust constitutions would become shattered. Well, this regime has not broken Dreyfus down."

The writer goes on to say that in 1895 the prisoner suffered from a liver complaint, and that in 1896 he had a very bad attack of dysentery, which returned in February, 1897. At the last named date Dreyfus was still dwelling in that hut near the beach, on the south side of the island. A friend of M. Jean Hess happened to be lunching with the doctor of the penal establishment in the neighboring Ile Royale. Learning that Dreyfus wanted him, the medico proceeded in a boat to the Ile du Diable. His guests went to the shore opposite the landing place at Devil's island, and not 200 yards from it, and the writer's informant had a good view of Dreyfus, who, far from being in the squalid condition described by some of the French newspapers, was neat, with trim beard, clean raiment, and a blue shirt. The prisoner strolled along with his hands in his pockets, a little bent, as if his stomach was hurting him, and when the doctor landed he advanced a few steps to meet him, and then went with him into the hut.

The Nice Play of Spanish Children.

From Chambers' Journal.

At Fuenterrabia the place was en fete for four days in honor of the patron saint. The mornings were divided by the natives between long services in the cathedral and letting off rockets in the streets; the afternoons were entirely devoted to bullfights, four bulls being generously provided each day. Somehow we did not go. In the market place were a group of tiny children playing the old games they knew. That was a mimic bullfight. Every stage was faithfully reproduced. Only a few small boys and girls were not taking part in the game. They had managed to capture a live sparrow, and were enjoying the more fascinating pleasure of twisting off its legs and wings. We should think the patron saint must have felt both pleased and flattered by the spectacle.

HOOD'S COUPON CALENDAR 1899

Is a perfect beauty, patriotic, up to date. Subject:

"An American Girl"

One of the handsomest pieces of color work issued this year. Lithographed, with border of army and navy emblems embossed in gold. Leave your name with your druggist and ask him to save you a copy or send 6 cents in stamps for one to C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

(Mention this paper.)

Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla is America's Greatest Medicine for the Blood and the Best that Money Can Buy. Hence take only Hood's.

ADVERTISED LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the Atlanta, Ga., postoffice week ending November 26, 1898. Persons calling will please say advertised and give date. One cent must be paid on each advertised letter.

Male List.

A—A. I. Abbott, Walter Arnold, Fonjo Adams.
B—Warren Balls, Grooms Bready (2), C. B. Boliva, H. H. Bass, W. G. Brook, Charles Banden, 112 Ira; Charlie Brewer, Frank locklerge, Fred Bates, Guy Bush, Sam Barham, 32 Well; J. E. Bailey, Jack Bover, A. B. Brown, Robt Brown.
C—W. S. Coleman, Bill Carter, J. W. Carhan, Tom Cross, Samie Cob, John Couch, 10½ Decatur; C. E. Claiborne, Joseph Conner.
D—S. B. Darling, James Davis, 79 S. Pryor; Walter Duram, L. H. Dark, George Dickson.
E—W. B. Earnest, J. O. Exum, S. E. Edmonson, Rev. C. Evans.
F—S. K. Felton, W. H. Fairfax, 185 W. Peters; Will Flemins.
G—Jno. T. Goldthwait, Jno. Gaven, Issic Ghost, 9 Keystone st.; W. W. Gosmer, R. R. Grower, J. R. Grant, Dr. and Mrs. Green, Simpson st.
H—John Hauserd, Eqt. Bld.; Lemuel Harnes, A. B. W. Hodges, D. C. Hall, D. H. E. Harris, G. C. Howard, Harry Hoke, Chas. Hoffman, R. T. Harris, 23 Connally; Boss Harris, W. A. Hurl, Tom Harris, 186 Houston; Mr. Hendrick, 195 Hilliard.
J—Alfred Jones, Henry Jones, 171 Alexander; R. A. Jones, T. Jackson, Preston Jasson, Ed Jaines, Q. S. Johnston, Dr. T. M. Jamison.
K—F. Kuhlan, Harry Kappor, H. B. Kriger, 905 Cedar; Karl Kariston, J. F. Klugart, James D. Kane.
L—G. W. Lewis (2), F. T. Lester, S. M. Scott, Jno. Langford, Frank Lindsay, Mr. Lell, Harry M. Looker, L. L. Lane.
M—Doc Milner, 157 Houston; C. C. McRae, C. L. McClarin, Geo. Martin, 139 Marietta; T. M. Mitchell, Chas. Massey, box 51; I. H. McWebb, N. McMimm (2).
N—Jack Neal.
O—Edward Early Ostier, Chas. Overcoch.
P—J. A. Pope, A. G. Patrick, 45 Forsyth; August Pukall, E. Patterson, Carl Pitts, 25 E. Hunter; E. L. Powell, C. L. Preston, Rev. Joe Preston, R. O. Pickett.
R—Earnest Rhodes, Emanuel E. Reid, A. H. Reich, J. M. Reese, 74 Waddle.
S—A. Smith, E. Swift, Frank T. Seawell, 71 Piedmont; James Sewell, Rev. J. W. Sims, A. W. Shaw, Hop Sing, S. Snowberger, J. R. Summers (2), Clinton G. Smith, R. W. Seager, Robt. Smith, 131 Luckie; F. R. Small, N. S. Seal, 22 Loyd; Davis Swain, J. S. Spear, J. S. Stripling, R. W. Seager, J. Shepard, 142 Walton.
T—Clark Taylor, James Traylor, Sohn Thornton, C. A. Thomas, 38½ Marietta; L. R. Tansel, 10 Grady st. (2).
W—Willard T. Warren, Walter Whittier, D. B. Waller, C. W. Wilson, C. W. Wilder, B. H. Williams, E. J. Wiley, Blair Pegram Wilson (2), Fred O. Wagner, Dr. L. B. Webb, Thos. P. Ward, Henry G. Wells, Larke Williams, W. C. Wimbish, Z. M. Williams.

Female List.

A—Miss Cleste Allen, 16 Green st.
B—Miss Estla Bryant, Miss Mannia Bush, 18 Woorward; Lizzie Boyers, Mrs. G. H. Bray, 20 N. Pryor.
C—Miss Georgia Cook, Miss Carrie Cook, Miss Melon Cook, Miss Kate Cook.
D—Mrs. Pusie Dutton.
E—Miss Mattie L. Emory, Miss Corinne Edwards, Mary Elam, Miss Ella Ermith, Mrs. Clarence Echart.
F—Mrs. Sly Fletcher, 225 W. Hunter; Miss Mamie Fipher, 75 Butler; Mrs. Julia Foster.
G—Mrs. Rhoda Green, Miss Alice Gray, 107 Simpson (2); Mrs. R. L. Gaswell, Miss Rosalie Gavarre.
H—Miss Gussie Hearden, Mrs. C. W. Henry, Miss Corinne Habersham, 18 Bell; Carrie Handson.
I—Miss Annie Ivory.
J—Mrs. Sarah Jones, Mrs. Massy Jones, Mrs. Mattie Johnson, 214 Berry; Miss Emma Lee Johnson, Mrs. Jones, Simpson st.; Mrs. Anna Jackson, Mrs. Etta Jones, Auburn ave.; Miss Francis Jackson, 46 Love.
M—Mrs. Sallie C. Magee, Mrs. Mandy Miller, Mrs. Mandy McMurray, Mrs. Ella Merton, Mrs. R. V. Marshall, 71 Highland; Miss Clarance Martin, Mrs. Clara McMillam.
N—Mrs. Elza Nunley, Miss Willie E. Noris.
O—Miss Minnie Owens.
P—Izora Patillo, Miss Lula Prior, 182 Angier ave.; Miss Daisy Peyton.
R—Mrs. A. N. Robinson, 278 Pulliam; Mrs. Mick Reed, Miss Hester Roberson, Mrs. Fred Robison, Miss Daisy A. Roberts, Miss Clara Ragsdale, Miss Shirley Ralmond.
S—Miss Carrie Szar, 60 Bell st.; Bertha Schoen, Mrs. Wattie Simes, Mrs. Minnie A. Smith.
T—Mrs. M. Thomas, 13 R. R. st.; Minnie Turner, Miss May F. Thomas, Mrs. Julia Thamas, rs. Flora Toliver.
V—Mrs. Frank Vanderson, Mrs. Bessie V. Vandyke, 92 Loyd.
W—Mrs. Minnie Waller, Miss Sallie Williams, Ada Wyatt, Mrs. Lottie Weems, Mrs. Janie Williams, 50 Bradley st.; Mrs. Josephine Washington, 166 Old Wheat; Miss Emaline Wilson, Miss Hattie Wetter, 28 Markham.

Miscellaneous.

Amer. Notion Store, Atlanta Cracker Co., Pong & Daniel, Clover Leaf Broom Factory, Cook & Brownell, Georgia Catholic, Maynes & Montiov, Piedmont Screen Co., 41 Marietta; Phenix Planing Co., Traders' Com. Co., Montag & Richards, Market & Tankford Co.

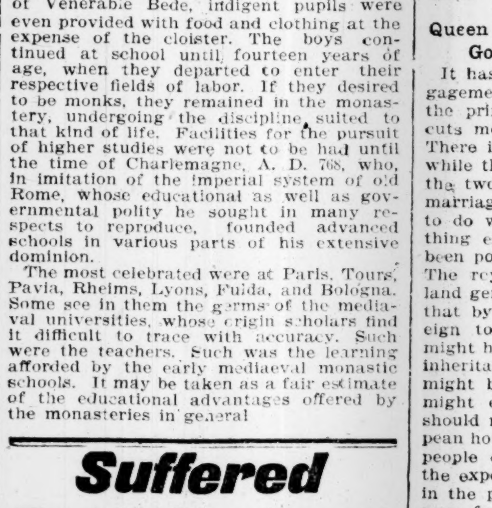
To insure prompt delivery have your mail addressed to street and number.

W. H. SMYTH, P. M.
C. K. MADDOX, Superintendent.

Dr. J. Willard Hill, Knoxville, Tenn.

Knoxville, Tenn., December 4.—(Special.) Dr. J. Willard Hill, one of the most prominent physicians of this city, died of consumption this afternoon after a lingering illness. He had traveled extensively and was well known in all the leading cities of this country and also in Europe.

Suffered Twenty-five Years'



"I suffered for twenty-five years from heart trouble, and tried endless remedies without relief. I steadily grew worse and became unable to lie down; my heart would palpitate and flutter, and at times it seemed as though I could not get my breath. I used three bottles of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, and thank God I am enjoying good health as a result. It cured me."
Mrs. Ella Schindhelm, Mt. Vernon, Ia.

DR. MILES' Heart Cure

is sold by all druggists on guarantee first bottle benefits or money back. Book on heart and nerves sent free.
Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

Weak Anæmic Women

Dr. M. L. Ravitch, of Lexington, Ky., writes: "I have tried Johann Hoff's Malt Extract and find it to be the best on the market, in fact, I would not take any other. In weak, anæmic women with delicate stomachs or intestinal troubles it is the best tonic."

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

TREATY WILL BE SHORTLY SIGNED

Peace Comimssioners Are Now Holding Private Sessions.

AMERICANS DENY RUMORS

That Instructions Have Been Cabled from Washington.

INSIST ON CAROLINES COALING STATION

Spanish Government Considering the Debts of Cuba and the Philippines. Drawing of Cuban Redemption Bonds Occurs This Month.

Paris, December 4.—The United States and Spanish peace commissions held private sessions today. Afterwards representatives of both bodies predicted confidentially that the treaty would be signed within a week unless unforeseen complications arise.

The American commissioners say there is no foundation for the reports circulated in the United States and cabled back here that President McKinley has forwarded to the American commissioners instructions to insist unyieldingly upon a coaling base in the Carolines and that the Spaniards are endeavoring to renew their opposition to a cession of the Philippines.

Both commissions recognize that the latter question is settled.

SPECULATING IN COLONIAL DEBT

Cuban and Philippines Bonds Are Now Attracting Attention.

Madrid, December 4.—The government has not reached a full decision regarding the Cuban and Philippine debts, but the Official Gazette today publishes an announcement that the drawing for the redemption of the Cuban bonds will occur on December 10th.

The speculation in the Cuban and Philippine debts on the bourse has seriously displeased the cabinet. The rise in those securities is attributed to the report that the government will devote the indemnity received from the United States to the colonial indebtedness, regarding which no decisive action has been taken by the ministers.

An official dispatch from the Visayas islands in the Philippines announces that the insurgents are redoubling the attacks upon Iloilo. The government's advices say:

"The rebels have their guns trained on the city and fire on our troops nightly. Our troops maintain a spirited fire and have killed a number of the enemy."

RIFLES DISCOVERED IN GROUND.

Number of Carlists Arrested on Account of Discovery.

Bilboa, Spain, December 4.—The local papers report the discovery here of 396 rifles carefully secreted under ground.

A number of Carlists has been arrested on charges of being connected therewith.

HOPEFUL OF AN EARLY TREATY.

President Day, of the Peace Commission, Wires McKinley.

Washington, December 4.—Advices from Judge Day of the Paris peace commission during last night's cabinet meeting are of a gratifying character and hopeful of the signing of the peace treaty within a reasonable time.

Members of the cabinet express satisfaction at the progress being made and say negotiations are progressing smoothly.

There are various details, however, concerning which the chairman desires to learn fully of the president's wishes, and it was an inquiry of this character which formed the burden of the latest communication from Paris.

Zelaya's New Cabinet.

Managua, Nicaragua, via Galveston, December 4.—President Zelaya's new cabinet, which will take the oath tomorrow, is made up as follows:

Minister of foreign affairs—Joaquin Sanson.

Minister of the interior—Fernando Abaunza.

Minister of public works—Rug Ramirez Mairena.

Minister of finance—Felix Zelaya.

Censorship Is Rigid.

London, December 5.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Biarritz:

The censorship is so severe that the Spanish newspapers are prohibited even from contradicting carlist news published abroad. There have been numerous arrests of carlists at Barcelona and elsewhere in Catalonia. The carlist general, Isasi, and several colleagues have disappeared.

Silvela Seeks Leadership.

London, December 5.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says the conservative party and Senor Silvela, through their organs, have suddenly made peremptory bids for power. Senor Sagasta treats the matter calmly, reviewing the smallness of Silvela's following, and declining to hasten the assembling of the cortes to be convened in January or the conclusion of the peace negotiations.

Transport Arrives from Ponce.

New York, December 4.—The United States transport Port Victor, which sailed from Santiago, November 23d, via Ponce, November 28th, arrived here today with all wel lon board. She brought 120 passengers, most of whom were soldiers returning home on furloughs.

Will Be in Operation in January.

Leesburg, Ga., December 4.—(Special.)—The city council will put Leesburg's dispensary in operation in January, when the licenses to the dealers now selling will expire.

EIGHT HUNDRED HOUSES UNROOFED

Continued from First Page.

from Wilmington. Bunting, together with ex-Chief of Police Melton and a man named Gill, from Wilmington, are now at Washington. The plan is that if bills of indictment can be secured Judge Purnell shall issue warrants and have the men brought here immediately for trial at the term of the United States district court, which begins next Monday. It is the purpose to make the proceedings the same as in the Tolbert case in South Carolina and to have Bunting, Melton and Gill here as witnesses.

WIND SIXTY MILES AN HOUR.

Heavy Rainstorm Prevails in Quaker Section.

Philadelphia, December 4.—A heavy rainstorm, which began here yesterday, continued all of today with increased violence, accompanied by wind of almost gale velocity.

The wires from this city to the south were rendered almost useless on account of heavy winds. No great damage is known to have resulted. A few dispatches received at the maritime exchange told of a very heavy northeaster prevailing at the Delaware breakwater and at other points along the south New Jersey coast. At many points the tide rose to the highest point it has reached in years. The wind at Atlantic City reached a maximum velocity at 10 o'clock this evening of about sixty miles, stirring up a high sea both on the beach and meadows. Several private residences on the Meadows were completely surrounded by water, compelling occupants to use boats in going to and from the buildings.

Encountered Terrific Seas.

New York, December 4.—The American brig Faris, Captain Montgomery, arrived today from ports in Honduras. Captain Montgomery says that in an experience of twenty-three years in the trade between New York and Honduras he has never encountered such terrific seas and wind as he has had during the past trip. On November 27th the mate, Robert Quiry, was swept overboard and lost.

Barge Crew Rescued.

Gloucester, Mass., December 4.—The schooner Procyone, Captain Stanley, arrived today from Georges with the crew of the Buffalo barge Porter, rescued Tuesday night, two days after the barge had parted from the steamer Aragon, which was towing her with two other barges to New York.

Steamer Rescues Sailors.

New York, December 4.—The British steamer Angers arrived in port today in distress, having encountered terrific gales on the Atlantic. She also brought eight shipwrecked marines who were taken from the dismasted and waterlogged American schooner Harry B. Ritter in mid-ocean.

Storm Rages at Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., December 4.—A snowstorm has been raging here all day. The operation of the street railways has been seriously interferred with and telegraphic communication is also badly interfered with, Detroit and Toledo being completely cut off on the west. The storm has abated somewhat this evening.

Severe Storm at Lima, O.

Columbus, O., December 4.—All day terrific rain and sleet storms have raged all over the state. The severest storm in years prevailed at Lima, doing many thousands of dollars' worth of damage to telegraph, telephone and electric light companies.

Heavy Snow Fell in Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind., December 4.—The snowfall throughout Indiana was heavy today and the thermometer dropped 20 degrees. Railroad traffic has not been interferred much as yet.

Rain and Sleet Follows Snow.

Cincinnati, December 4.—The snow storm of last night was followed today throughout the Ohio valley by rain and sleet with high winds. Telegraphic communication, steam railways and trolleys are badly crippled.

Victims Are Identified.

Boston, December 4.—All the bodies of the victims of the Portland disaster so far recovered have been identified—twenty-five in all.

Upward Movement Checked.

London, December 4.—The upward movement in the market received a sharp check by the gold withdrawals, stocks being as much affected as money. Fortunately, however, there was a recovery toward the close of the week, prices finishing steady or with good advances. At one time, American securities showed a distinct advance, but this rise has not been sustained, owing to profit taking, though the final prices were considerably above the worst of the week.

Market Shows No Relaxation.

Manchester, December 4.—The market shows no relaxation in the strength which has characterized it during the last fortnight. Weaving and spinning are satisfactory and it is believed that the spinners are well covered with cotton, indicating an advance which will bring a reduced activity on the spot transactions in Liverpool.

Congressmen Reach Washington.

Washington, December 4.—The hotels are rapidly filling up with members of congress, preparatory to the opening session tomorrow. Included in the arrivals today was Hon. Thomas B. Reed, the speaker of the house. He expressed a disinclination to talk for publication on the current issues of the day.

Norwegian Ship Damaged by Fire.

London, December 4.—The Norwegian ship, Annie M. Smull, which arrived at Methil on November 9th, from Pensacola, had her cabin badly burned today while lying at Edinboro dock. The fire was extinguished.

Forecast for Today.

South Carolina and Georgia—Fair; colder; northwesterly gales.

Alabama—Fair; high westerly winds, diminishing.

Seven Deaths at Manila.

Washington, December 4.—The war department received from General Otis, at Manila, a report that seven deaths among the American forces had occurred during the past week.

Showalter Wins Seventh Game.

New York, December 4.—Showalter won the seventh game of the match against Janowski today. Janowski has won three games, to date, Showalter two and two were drawn.

Luxury and Extravagance.

From The International Journal of Ethics.

In general, the destruction of wealth is a social as well as an individual loss. The wealth that is used up in riotous living is diverted from better uses. Extravagance is not necessarily luxury. The mere transfer of wealth from one hand to another does not involve destruction. Consumption means using up. When a nation spends $250,000 for a great picture the wealth is not destroyed; it is simply transferred. When the Jubilee Plunger ran through $2,500,000 in twelve calendar months, the wealth of the world was diminished only by the amount of it he and those who sponged on him put down their throats and otherwise wantonly destroyed. In so far as it was simply transferred to others to whom he paid extravagant prices, it was not destroyed.

To give high prices for articles which are rare is not necessarily luxury, for the price and the rare edition or the old master both remain. It is true that extravagance may mean the transfer of wealth to those who will not use it well; but it does not usually mean this. It generally involves a transfer to the hands of those who will use it more wisely.

THEY MAY CONTEST BIBB'S ELECTION

Prohibitionists Intimate That They Are Not Satisfied with It.

ARE EXAMINING THE LISTS

They Refuse To Say Whether or Not They Will Contest.

SEVERE STORM IN MACON YESTERDAY

Considerable Damage Done—Soldiers' Tents Blown Down and the Boys Suffered.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., December 4.—(Special.)—It is now thought that the prohibitionists will contest the election which was held on the 1st of December. While it is not certain that the election will be contested, it is thought so by the anti men. None of the prohibitionists will talk, and it is mainly on that account that the anti men are basing their claims. Saturday several prohibitionists were at the courthouse revising the registration lists and when questioned as to their purpose they refused to answer.

Several meetings of the Anti-saloon League have been held, but none of the members will discuss the subject brought before the meeting, and it is conceded that they will contest.

Ordinary Wiley has not made up the complete returns on account of a notice he received from the attorneys of the prohibitionists to the effect that there might be a contest, and for that reason he has not opened the ballot boxes. He says, however, that if he does not receive the notice by tomorrow he will make out the returns and have them published. It is said that the prohibitionists will give notice of a contest tomorrow morning and that a complete examination of the registration lists will be made. If a contest is made it will take some time before a decision as to the result can be reached.

Among the Soldiers.

The city was visited with a terrible wind storm early this morning and it played havoc in the soldier camps. Many of the tents were blown down and it was impossible to put them up again while the storm was on. Much damage was also done in the city. Fences and trees were blown down and nearly all of the telephone wires were grounded. The rain which followed the wind storm put the camps in a terrible condition and the soldiers were very uncomfortable today. The sand which had been put on all of the company streets was washed away and the men will be put to the trouble of hauling it again. Today was the regular inspection day, but a greater part of the work had to be done away with on account of the inclement weather. The guns and equipment of the men were inspected by the commanding officers and they were not put to the trouble of bringing out their blankets and cots.

Mounted provost guards have been placed on duty so as to enable them to go at once to a place where there is trouble. At present there are four companies doing provost duty and the town is well patrolled. When the paymasters arrive the guards will be kept busy for a time. The guardhouse has been fixed up for this, however, and there will be ample room for all of the prisoners.

The division hospital has only forty-six patients at present and a week ago there were over seventy. This goes to show that the health of the troops is improving. No arrangements have yet been made to separate the white soldiers from the colored ones and they are still place din the same wards.

Funeral of Mr. Herbst.

The funeral services of Mr. Charles Herbst, who died yesterday, were held this afternoon from Wood's undertaking establishment. The interment was at Rose Hill cemetery in the soldiers' lot. Rev. H. F. Reese conducted the services. A large body of confederate veterans followed the remains to their resting place. The following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: C. M. Wiley, R. A. Nisbet, H. McKervey, Ben C. Smith, Charles Campbell, G. C. Connor, T. O. Chestney and R. E. Park.

Elks Lodge of Sorrow.

The Macon Elks held their annual lodge of sorrow at the Academy of Music this afternoon. A large crowd of people were present and the exercises were very appropriate. Every one present was deeply impressed with the exercises and the afternoon was very much enjoyed. Since the organization of the Elks only four of their members have died and the exercises were dedicated mainly to their memory.

Want Separate Cars.

Again a complaint has been made by the residents living along the line of the Consolidated Street Railway Company on account of the management not supplying separate cars for negro soldiers. Several ladies have made complaints and many times ladies have refused to ride on the cars on account of them being crowded with negro soldiers. There is talk of boycotting the line on this account, and it may be enforced by some of the residents of Vineville. It is very true that a few trailers have been put on, but the negroes are allowed to ride in the front cars just as if the trailers were not on.

It is thought that the management of the line will take some steps in the matter tomorrow. Complaints have been pouring in all day lone. The negroes do not even offer the ladies seats when they come in the car and in addition they keep up a noise and use language that is very unpleasant for ladies to listen to.

BRANTLEY AGAINST EXPANSION.

Says It Will Do Away with the Rights of the States.

Brunswick, Ga., December 4.—(Special.)—Congressman Brantley is now en route to Washington to resume his seat in congress. Before leaving Brunswick he announced his views on the subject of territorial expansion, and they are decidedly against it. He is strenuously opposed to the plan and is a strong advocate of the Monroe doctrine. In declaring that the country is threatened and in stating his views he quotes from George Washington and says:

"The territorial expansion idea will do away with the rights of the states and in every sense of the word is a dangerous departure from our constitutional form of government. I believe that the democratic party, the great champion of the people's rights, will stand up a solid phalanx against the movement. Any legislation looking to a vital change of our laws which made us the greatest land power on earth must necessarily be a menace to the nation. George Washington in his farewell address admonished the American people to occupy and build up this side of the Atlantic and leave the other alone, and declared if this was done the combined powers of the world could not invade our territory, and I am willing to accept this view. Why go in the east for land when the entire population of the United States can be placed in the state of Texas?"

Words similar to the above quoted were used by Congressman Brantley during his recent campaign in the eleventh district, and they met with the hearty approval of his hearers. On this and other important questions of the day Congressman Brantley is in thorough accord with his constituents' views.

QUINA-LAROCHE
GRAND NATIONAL PRIZE OF 16,600 FRANCS AT PARIS
For Fever-Stricken Soldiers,
Quina Laroche is the Best Tonic, enriching the Blood and repairing General Debility; increases the Appetite. Strengthens the Nerves and Builds up the Entire System.
Paris, 22 Rue Drouot.
E. FOUGERA & CO.,
26-30 Williams St., N. Y.

COTTON ACREAGE REDUCED.

Largest Sale of the Season in Americus Has Just Been Made.

Americus, Ga., December 4.—(Special.)—One of the largest sales of cotton made here this season was that of a lot of 1,700 bales a day or two since to a firm in Albany. The price paid averaged 5 cents, and something like $42,000 was thus involved in the transaction.

Farmers here who have been holding on to a small portion of their cotton crop, in anticipation of better prices, are now selling at the recent advance, and the entire crop in this section of Georgia will shortly be out of the hands of the producers.

Receipts here will go to 50,000 bales for the season, which will be less than last year's figures. There is no doubt that the cotton acreage in Sumter county and this section will be very materially decreased next year.

SUMTER GRAND JURY IS BUSY.

Court May Hold an Adjourned Term in January Next.

Americus, Ga., December 4.—(Special.)—The jury in the case of Josh Hammond, a negro teamster, who sued the Central railroad for $10,000 for personal injuries, brought in a verdict late last night awarding the plaintiff $824. Still another suit for damages is to be brought in the same case at this term of court.

The criminal docket will be taken up on Monday, the 11th, and the session may be prolonged until Christmas, with an adjourned session in January.

The grand jury has returned fifty indictments, two or three being for murder, and is still busy on other felony cases.

The case of greatest interest awaiting trial is that of M. Thompson, charged in four indictments with forgery. Thompson held a very responsible position with the Georgia and Alabama railway, besides being a member of several secret and fraternal orders here. It is understood that the railroad company will prosecute the case vigorously.

Will Change Commands.

Americus, Ga., December 4.—(Special.)—General J. R. Waties, recently in command of the brigade here, has been transferred to the Second army corps with headquarters at Augusta, and leaves Monday to assume command of a brigade there. General Waties has had command of the brigade here since the outbreak of the late war, and the troops are greatly attached to him. Recently he was presented with a beautiful sword by officers of the Twelfth New York regiment here. General J. P. Sanger is now in command of Camp Gilman in this city.

Jail Building on Fire.

Hawkinsville, Ga., December 4.—(Special.)—At 11 o'clock today a terrible howl was heard at the jail and the building was seen to on fire. A spark from a defective flue caused the fire, but it was discovered before it got much headway, and was easily extinguished. Sheriff Vaughn noticed this morning that it was a little dangerous and told the prisoners to watch it and give the alarm if it caught. They did not fail to give the alarm and some of them were badly scared.

Ginhouse Destroyed by Fire.

Americus, Ga., December 4.—(Special.)—The large ginhouse on the plantation of George Council, near Americus, was destroyed by fire last night, entailing a loss of several thousand dollars. Stored in the ginhouse, which was one of the most complete in the county, was a considerable quantity of cotton, besides cotton seed, machinery, etc. The fire was the work of an incendiary and officers have gone out with bloodhounds today in an effort to trail the firebugs.

DEATH OF DR. H. C. DOUGHTY.

Prominent Physician of Augusta Dies of Consumption.

Augusta, Ga., December 4.—(Special.)—Dr. Henry Campbell Doughty died during last night of consumption. He was but twenty-six years old and leaves a young wife and infant son. He was a member of the faculty of the Medical College of Georgia and a surgeon and chemist of pronounced skill. Though not unexpected, the death of Dr. Doughty is a source of profound regret to the community. The grandson and namesake of the late Dr. Henry F. Campbell, the most eminent surgeon of his day in the south, Dr. Doughty inherited much of the professional genius of his distinguished grandsire. He was elected to a responsible position in the medical college and had an enviable reputation as a skilled demonstrator in anatomy. It is a pathetic fact that he was the victim of his own professional resource and scientific investigation. He devoted himself with great zeal to the study of tuberculosis, and in microscopic study of the bacilli in the laboratory he himself became inocculated with the dreadful disease and died of galloping consumption after a few months of hopeless illness. No young man of his age in his profession gave fairer promise of great usefulness, or had already achieved more reputation, and his untimely death is a loss to the community and the profession, as well as a profound shock to his friends.

Rev. A. S. Andrews, Union Spring, Ala

Union Springs, Ala., December 4.—(Special.)—Dr. Allen S. Andrews, one of the foremost ministers of the South Alabama conference, one of the brainiest southern men, seventy-four years of age, died this afternoon of apoplexy. He was found in his study by the church sexton nearly dead. He died soon after physicians were summoned. He was to have left for conference tomorrow. He was formerly president of the Southern university, of Greensboro.

Mr. W. M. Collins, Detroit, Mich.

Augusta, Ga., December 4.—(Special.)—Dr. W. Z. Holliday received a telegram today announcing the death of Mrs. Holliday's father, Mr. W. M. Collins, in Detroit. Mr. Collins was well known to many of the older citizens of Georgia. He has three married daughters in this state, Mrs. Otis Ashmore, of Savannah; Mrs. J. L. Hussey, of Atlanta, and Mrs. W. Z. Holliday, of Augusta. Mr. Collins was eighty-two years old.

Mrs. Lucinda Outlaw, Leesburg, Ga.

Leesburg, Ga., December 4.—(Special.)—Mrs. Lucinda Outlaw, wife of N. C. Outlaw, of this place, died last night. She was one of the oldest inhabitants of the county and was a good and estimable lady. She was about seventy years old.

Judge J. M. D. Green, Leesburg, Ga.

Leesburg, Ga., December 4.—(Special.)—Judge John M. D. Green, after a lingering illness of about twelve months, died Saturday last. He had been a resident of Lee county for fifty years. He was born in Burke county. He was a consistent member of the Baptist church. He leaves a wife and four children.

David Stuart Erskine Dead.

London, December 4.—David Stuart Erskine, thirteenth earl of Buchan, died yesterday in his eighty-fourth year.

Well Known Actor Dead.

London, December 4.—Arthur Stirling, the well-known actor, is dead.

NEWMAN SAYS HE WILL PAY HIS DEBTS

Health Has Been Wretched and His Financial Affairs Got Behind.

IS THANKFUL TO HIS FRIENDS

Who Offered To Come to His Assistance.

COLONEL BRYAN RETURNS TO HIS REGIMENT

Was Met at the Depot by His Men and Escorted to the Camp—Lee Preparing To Go to Cuba.

Savannah, Ga., December 4.—(Special.)—Mr. Emile Newman, of the firm of Garrard, Meldrim & Newman, who recently returned to Savannah after many rumors had been circulated with regard to his financial affairs, has just recovered sufficiently to be able to leave his home. He expressed a willingness to make a brief statement.

"This is the first time that I have been able to get out," said Mr. Newman, "and I am merely endeavoring to straighten out some papers and attend to a few necessary matters. Next week I hope to get regularly down to business, if my health will permit me. Too much work and worry had upset me and I completely gave way when north. I was pretty close to nervous prostration the doctor told me. My affairs are not in as good shape as I would like and it is true that I owe some money. With some consideration on the part of my creditors I expect to pay every cent that I owe. I have had voluntary offers of assistance on the part of friends today, which was very pleasant to me. In fact, I am satisfied that had I called upon my friends in the first place they would readily have come to my assistance. If I could realize at once upon the securities which I have underlying my indebtedness I would have no trouble in arranging with my creditors at once. This cannot be done, however, without loss, but with a little time the securities can be disposed of to advantage."

Mr. Newman said he had heard nothing of the intention to dissolve the firm of Garrard, Mildred & Newman. Whatever liabilities had been contracted by him he would be responsible for, he said, and he did not propose that the other members of the firm should become liable in any way for any indebtedness contracted by him.

BRYAN WITH HIS REGIMENT.

His Men Meet Him at Depot and Escort Him to Camp.

Savannah, Ga., December 4.—(Special.)—Colonel W. J. Bryan, of the Third Nebraska regiment, who has been in Lincoln, Neb., on sick leave for a month, returned to Savannah today, arriving at 10:30 o'clock via the Plant system. The Third Nebraska, in command of Lieutenant Colonel Victor Vifquain, turned out in full numbers, headed by the regimental band, to meet their commander at the depot. Crowds of people gathered at the depot. Owing to the presence of the regiment and the coming of Colonel Bryan, and Sunday notwithstanding, there were loud and prolonged cheers for the Third Nebraskans' chief. Colonel Bryan gracefully acknowledged the compliment by bowing to those around him and by greeting his officers with warm handshakes.

The regiment escorted him to the Nebraskan camp, where a new flagpole has just been erected beside his tent, from which the colors were flying in his honor. All the way on the road out to the camp the soldiers themselves, though marching in line, loudly cheered their commander, and upon his arrival at camp he made them a brief address, expressing his gratification upon returning to them. This is the first time Colonel Bryan has been with his men since they came to Savannah.

"I am glad to get back to my regiment," Colonel Bryan said when seen by the representative of The Constitution. "I enjoyed being with my men and regretted that sickness compelled me to leave. No, I have nothing to say on public issues. I have done all the talking I can do for the present. I am glad to see our regimental banner has arrived, and it will be unfurled with due ceremony tomorrow. I regret that the motto of Nebraska, 'Equality Before the Law,' was left off of it, for that is a motto which should be before all men at all times.

"There is absolutely nothing in the report that a number of populists called on me to get me to change my views. The story originated from a conversation I had with one democrat and nothing about a change of views was said."

Colonel Bryan says he intends to go to Cuba with his men and to stick by them throughout their service.

NORTH CAROLINIANS GO FIRST.

First Regiment Will Leave Savannah for Cuba This Week.

Savannah, Ga., December 4.—(Special.)—The First North Carolina regiment will be the first to leave Savannah for Havana from the Seventh corps. The transport Michigan, which is now in port, will take the North Carolinians in command of Colonel Armfield to Havana on Wednesday or Thursday. The Mobile, now on her way here, will take the Sixteenth Indiana and the hospital of the Second division and the signal corps.

The Roumania, also expected the latter part of the week, will carry the Second Illinois regiment. This will complete the removal of the First brigade, Second division, and it will be done by the latter part of this week.

General Fitzhugh Lee said today he had received instructions to hasten this movement to Havana as rapidly as possible and everything is being done to that end. He stated also that it is the intention of the war department to send another corps to Savannah as soon as the Seventh corps has been sent to Cuba, the department having made numerous inquiries about the camp grounds here with that end in view. General Lee has highly indorsed the camp sites around the city.

Hon. Phil Cook at His Old Home.

Leesburg, Ga., December 4.—(Special.)—Hon. Phil Cook, secretary of state, returned to this place Saturday night from Atlanta. He will take his family back with him to live in the Gate City.

Georgia Heirs Suing for Fortunes.

Waycross, Ga., December 3.—The important land suit which has been waged vigorously by both sides for over ten years in North Carolina, entitled Cochran Heirs versus Linville Land and Improvement Company, was argued this week before Judge A. Burrows, referee, at Charlotte, N. C., and the final decision will be reached within a few days or weeks. The suit involves over forty thousand acres of very finely timbered and mineral lands in Mitchell and other counties of North Carolina. Colonel Arthur E. Cochran, of Waycross, is one of the Cochran heirs.

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IN THE SOCIAL WORLD.

WHAT THE PEOPLE OF THREE STATES HAVE BEEN DOING THE PAST WEEK.

AMERICUS, GA.

Among the several delightful social events of the past week was that of Wednesday evening at the home of Colonel J. C. Roney, on Brooklyn Heights. Miss Roney entertained in honor of her guests, Mrs. Richardson, of Atlanta, and Miss Willye Ronel, of Augusta. A large number of the society young people of Americus attended and the evening was delightfully spent at euchre. Elegant refreshments were served and the occasion thoroughly enjoyed by the large an dbrilliant company.

The marriage of Mr. W. W. Hooks and Miss Nellie Forrester on Wednesday morning was a pleasant event in social circles here. The bridal party dined at the Windsor, where Mr. and Mrs. Hooks received a number of their friends and were the recipients of many sincere congratulations.

The Misses Hill will entertain the Tuesday Afternoon Card Club on Tuesday afternoon next at their beautiful home on Hill street.

Miss Edna Pope, of Atlanta, is the charming guest of Miss Berta Mae Crisp and will remain here until after the Glover-Crisp marriage on the 14th instant.

Mrs. W. T. Harbaum has returned to her home in Macon after a visit of a week here, the guest of Mrs. C. J. Sherlock.

Mrs. James Taylor is spending some time in Atlanta and Athens visiting the family of her uncle, Justice Howell Cobb.

Mrs. George Fields has returned home from a visit of several days to relatives in Thomasville and Albany.

Mrs. J. A. Kendrick, Messrs. Thonrton and John C. Wheatley and Misses Alice and Elizabeth Wheatley were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cliff C. Clay th epast week at their beautiful country home near DeSoto.

Mrs. Thomas Frame and Miss Frame, of Andersonville, visited friends in Americus the past week.

Lieutenant L. H. Wardwell, of company C, Eighth Massachusetts regiment, has gone to Florida on a short visit to friends.

Misses Janie and Bessie Brawner have returned to Griffin after a delightful visit to the Misses Wheatley. The fair visitors were the recipients of many social attentions while here.

Mrs. Belle Brown has returned to New York after a visit of two weeks to her sister here, Mrs. D. T. Wilson.

Miss Florence Hand, of Pelham, will be a charming addition to Americus society next week as the guest of the Misses Hollis.

Mrs. Dr. Allen, of Milledgeville, is the guest of Mrs. J. E. Bivins this week at her home on Hancock avenue.

Miss Flora Wheatley, one of Americus' fairest society favorites, left the past week to visit friends in Atlanta and Macon.

Mrs. Alice Walker, of Eufaula, Ala., is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. H. Allison, in this city for several days.

Captain Walter Allen and family have arrived from Mississippi and will spend the winter season in Americus.

Mrs. General J. R. Waties and Miss Waties, of Texas, are in Americus for the winter and are the recipients of many social attentions.

Mayor A. S. Nunn and Miss Nunn, of Huntington, were visitors in Americus the past week.

Miss Julia Peacock, of Ellaville, is the guest of Miss May Davis this week at her home on Jackson street.

Mrs. C. A. Huntington and daughter, Mrs. Crawford Wheatley, who have been spending several months in New York and the east, returned to Americus the past week.

Miss Bradley left the past week for her home in Louisville, Ky., after a visit of several days here, the guest of Mrs. and Miss Sanger.

Mrs. Charles Griffeth, of Cleveland, O., is here on a visit of a few days to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Ritter.

Mr. Ross Harper, of Atlanta, visited his mother, Mrs. Lillian Ross Harper, in this city the past week.

ANDERSON, S. C.

Mrs. W. T. Howe and little son, who have been visiting in thi scity, have returned to their home in Mississippi.

Miss Victorins Nardin, of this city, is visiting in Elberton.

Miss Jennie Miller, of Greenville, is visiting Miss Addie T. Mauldin, of this city.

Misses Janie and Edna Gantt, of Pendleton, are in the city visitin gtheir aunt, Mrs. F. G. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. McDleater, of Abbeville, were in the city last week.

Lieutenant W. N. Scott, of company K., Second South Carolina regiment, is in the city on a short furlough.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Anderson, of Clemson, were in the city last week.

Misses Annie Griffin, Rena and Idelle Rice, Mollie Geer and Mr. Rex Rice, of Belton, were in the city last week.

A beautiful home wedding took place in this city Wednesday evening last at the residence of Mrs. Sallie Brown. The happy couple were Mr. Francis Murphy, a prominent young attorney of the Anderson bar, and Miss Laura Watson, a popular and charming young lady of this city. A royal feast followed the ceremony and the many guests were delightfully entertained.

ATHENS, GA.

Society was well represented at the german last week, given by the Athenaeum, complimentary to the army officers. The affair was one of the swellest social events of the season. Over 100 officers were present and nearly every society girl in town lent her presence. The Atheneaum Club is noted for the elaborate manner in which it entertains its guest and fortunate, indeed, were those who received invitations.

Professor and Madame Lustrat entertained the first meeting of the Cercle Francais. All seemed inspired with a renewed interest and enthusiasm, which promises much to the pleasure and profit of the members for the ensuing winter. The officers are as follows: Mrs. Ferdinand Phinizy, president; Professor John Morris, vice president; Madame E. Lustrat, secretary; Miss Sallie Billups, assistant secretary.

Mrs. Sylvanus Morris entertained the Ladies' Whist Club at her home on Dearing street last Wednesday. Besides the regular members, the invited guests were Mrs. L. D. DuBose, Mrs. M. M. Morris, Mrs. Ferdinand Phinizy, Mrs. A. H. Hodgson and Miss Louise Morris.

Madame Buttel, who has been visiting her daughter, Mademoiselle Elsa Buttel, at the Lucy Cobb institute, left last week for Jacksonville, Fla.

Miss Geraldine Morgan and Mr. Paul Morgan will be the guests of Mrs. Lipscomb while they are in Athens.

Miss Eugenia Barnes, so well remembered by her many friends here, has accepted a position as society editress of The Augusta Herald. Miss Barnes is a gifted young journalist and has a bright future in her chosen vocation.

Miss Julia Huguenin, one of Macon's most charming and fascinating young ladies, is visiting in Athens. She was entertained at tea Sunday evening by Mrs. H. C. White.

Miss Julia Hodgson will soon have as her guest Miss Marie Bruce, of Toccoa.

Mrs. Hugh Starnes has returned from a pleasant visit to friends in Marietta, Ga.

Dr. J. B. Hunnicutt intends moving to Atlanta the first of January and will enter business in the Gate City. In this case Athens' loss will be Atlanta's gain.

Mrs. Wilkins, of Augusta, is visiting her son, Mr. Charles Wilkins, on Hill street.

Mrs. Harvey Jorday, of Monticello, Ga., is visiting Mrs. John Gerdine, at her home on Hancock avenue.

Mrs. Jeff Gane, of Macon, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Reese, on Hancock avenue. Mrs. Lane was accompanied by her daughter, Miss Marion Lane.

Mrs. Thomas F. Green, one of the most prominent members of the Athens bar, has decided to remain in the city. Several days since Mr. Green was offered an excellent position in Atlanta, but he declined it and will continue with the firm of Strickland & Green.

Wednesday afternoon, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Jarrell, at Bishop, Ga., occured the marriage of Miss Florence Palmer and Mr. James H. Dootson, both of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Dootson left at once for Atlanta, where they will spend several days before returning to Athens, where they will in the future reside.

Mr. Harvey L. Cook and Miss Ellen Elliot were married Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at the Second Baptist church, in this city.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The past week was not as interesting socially as it was two weeks since, but there were a number of affairs, including dining parties, germans and dances. The visiting young ladies in Birmingham are having a most delightful time, the society young men exerting themselves in behalf of the strangers. The coming week promises to be interesting from a social standpoint and there are several affairs on the tapis, including a theater party on Thursday evenings, when Lewis Morrison produces "Faust" at the opera house.

On last Monday evening the Young Men's Hibernian Association, of Birmingham, gave their opening ball for the season. There were a number of couples in attendance and at midnight the german was danced, led by Mr. Eugene Fies and Miss Pauline Baum, of Montgomery. The affair was very enjoyable.

On Thursday evening the Southern Club enjoyed a delightful german, led by Mr. J. T. Patton and Miss Annie May Morrow. There were several visiting young ladies in attendance and all had a good time. The club promises to have germans frequently during the season.

Miss Anne Watkins, of Chattanooga, has returned to her home, after a most pleasant visit in this city. Miss Watkins acted as maid of honor at the Hart-Lane wedding and since then has been the recipient of many social attentions.

Mrs. William A. Porter entertained a number of friends Wednesday afternoon at tea. A more delightful affair has not been given in some time.

Mr. D. S. Orcutt, accompanied by his charming daughter, Miss Lula, of Pittsburg, Pa., after a pleasant visit to Mr. M. D. Orcutt, their son and brothers, and his family, returned to their home the past week.

Mr. E. H. Stratford was married on Thursday evening at the Church of the Advent (Episcopal), to Miss Kittie Walpole. Mr. Stratford is an Englishman by birth and education. He is a great-grandson of the great English author, Captain Marryat.

Mrs. F. Caheen and children have gone to New Orleans to attend the wedding of Mrs. Caheen's neice, Miss Juanita Levy.

The Jefferson Cotillon Club, composed of the younger society members of Birmingham, will give a dance Tuesday evening at the Florence hotel and a supper afterwards at Tom Shields.

Mrs. C. Helen Plane, of Atlanta, was entertained on Thursday afternoon at a delightful lncheon by Mrs. J. P. Ross, and the following afternoon by Mrs. R. G. Lewis. Mrs. Plane returns to her home tomorow.

Miss Margaret Walt is visiting in Macon, Ga. She will be absent until after the holidays.

Miss Mary Horton, of Eutaw, is one of the fair visitors in Birmingham.

Miss Margaret Comer will visit friends in Macon, Ga., over the holidays.

H. Spillman Riggs, the humorous lecturer, impersonator and solo whistler, entertained the Birmingham Lyceum on Thursday evening.

Mrs. Charles Caldwell, of Bainbridge, Ga., after a pleasant visit here to relatives, has returned to her home.

The ladies of the Creche, the organization conducting a ward in the Mercy Home for children, are making arrangements for a big Christmas tree this month. The merchants and citizens will be requested to make donations for the tree and the children now being taken care of will be made happy.

Mayor Frank V. Evans, accompanied by his charming wife, is off on a short visit to relatives in LaFayette, Ala. During his absence Alderman Mel Drennen, one of Birmingham's 400, is acting mayor.

Mrs. Dan Green entertained the Clionian Club last week. "Some famous Sons of Holland" was the subject discussed and an interesting programme was carried out.

Miss Ruth McQuade, after a residence of some time in Birmingham, has returned to her home in St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. Ned McDavid, at their home at Hillman, entertained several young people of Birmingham with a dining party Friday evening. The affair was most enjoyable.

The Birmingham Seminary for Young Ladies has issued invitations for a faculty recital next Friday evening.

There was an exciting scene at a private sale of household goods on Friday afternoon on the South Highlands. A large number of prominent ladies of Birmingham were in attendance. The bidding for the household effects was lively. The ladies were moving from one part of the house to the other. All of a sudden the floor gave way and the ladies were precipitated a little downward. Fortunately no one was hurt and barring the breakage of a few things no accident resulted. The ladies, however, had a bad fright.

The Phoenix Club announces a euchre party for Tuesday next for its lady friends.

Mrs. R. E. Jones entertained the Social Literary Club with a pie party on Friday evening. A delightful evening was spend by all who were fortunate enough to be present. The club meets next at Gate City.

BRUNSWICK, GA.

Dr. John A. Dunwody, formerly of Brunswick, but now of Cripple Creek, Col., has returned from Washington, D. C., and is spending a short time here previous to his return home. Dr. Dunwody has been under contract with the United States as surgeon with the army at Santiago and need for his services in the army having ended with the peace negotiations, he was ordered back to the states to await his honorable discharge. This has been just granted and he will once more be in private life.

The young people of the city have organized a social and literary club for their amusement and benefit during the coming season, and with the idea to make it permanent should it be desired by the majority Monday evening last a meeting was held at the residence of Miss Edna Penniman and an organization partly perfected. The officers are: C. W. Deming, president; Miss Constance Butts, vice president; Miss Jeanette Colson, secretary. A meeting for perfecting the organization has been called for next Tuesday evening at the residence of Miss Fleurine Madden. Among those who have been invited to attend are: Misses McIntosh, Downing, Zoe Symons, Ernestine Butts, duBignon, Frances Nightengale, Lucile Butts, Colson, Penniman, Fannie Grant Nightengale, Constance Butts, Ethel Conoley, Berrie, King, Gertrude Allen, Fe. Symons, Josephine Burroughs, Dorothy Berrie, Mamie Burroughs, Rita McKinnon, May Berrie, Deming, Julia Wilder, Lilla Burroughs, Florence Thiot, Daisy Symons, Fleurine Madden; Messrs. Hollingsworth, Nightengale, Allen, Charles Fleming, Ogg,

Cantinued on Sixth Page.

The Constitution.

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W. A. HEMPHILL..........Business Manager

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ATLANTA, GA., December 5th, 1898.

Some Phases of the Situation.

The favorable prices at which Atlanta's bonds were recently sold is, of course, a high tribute to the credit and financial standing of the city; but the scramble among those who wanted them presents an object lesson that students of the present abnormal situation should not lose sight of. Heretofore, when Atlanta, or any other southern city, or even a southern state, desired to make a loan, its agents were compelled to go to New York, and enter into prolonged negotiations with the money-lenders, and frequently they were left to cool their heels in the ante-room, and await the good pleasure of the bankers before they could receive an interview.

But now that is all changed. The other day the agents of the money-lenders swarmed into Atlanta, and instituted an unprecedented scramble for the city's bonds; and this fact demonstrates the unhealthy results of the gold standard, and verifies the constant predictions of those who are the advocates of bimetallism. Those predictions were to the effect that, under the cheapening and depressing operations of the single gold standard, available capital would be withdrawn and diverted from industrial investments and hide itself from public use and employment in bonds and securities; that the gold standard, by promoting the depreciation of property and industrial products, would drive investors to the choice of hoarding their capital in the banks, or accepting the small but safe returns that are represented by the low rate of interest on bonds and securities.

These things are taking place before our eyes. In this country, in order to sustain and support the gold standard, we must sacrifice not only our agricultural interests, but our industrial progress as well. That is the price we are paying and will have to pay. Let it not be supposed that, in making these remarks, we are talking politics. The situation as it stands is of far more importance than party. The free coinage of silver has no interest for us except as a means of bringing relief to our business men, our property owners and the people generally. We are not even advocating it at this time, but merely calling the attention of those of our readers who are interested in the matter to the remarkable verification of the predictions made during the past fifteen years by those who advocated bimetallism. Each and every one has come to pass with the precision and regularity that mark the course of nature; and it is a fact that, given the elements of trade and commerce, the results of the gold standard are as certain as if they were brought about by national laws.

Out of the money supply, decrease the volume of currency in circulation, and the result can be predicted with as much certainty as when 3 are taken from 5. The gold standard statists declare there has been an increase in the volume of circulation. According to their view all the money not in the treasury is in circulation. As a matter of fact, there is less money in circulation today per capita than at any time since the money famine in the forties. So far as the south is concerned, the factor that is depended on to put money in circulation may be regarded as a failure this year. Owing to the low grade of cotton as the result of the bad weather the farmers are not getting on an average more than 3 1-2 cents a pound for the staple. The difference between a 10,000,000 bale crop now and a few years ago is the difference between $175,000,000 and $500,000,000; or, in simpler figures, the difference between $17.50 a bale and $50 a bale.

Now, although the circulation in other parts of the country may be $10,000 per capita, that blessing doesn't reach southward, because there is nothing to fetch it. If we want what is pleasantly called "sound" money, we must pay the price of it, which is unsound prices, unsound property, and unsound values. As we have already said, we are not now talking politics. The gold standard is established for some time to come, and our business men and property owners will have to stand its results as well as the farmers. We do not think that the last and worst of its somewhat picturesque operations have been experienced as yet; but it is useless to worry about crossing a river till we come to it.

But one other development cannot have failed to attract the attention of our thoughtful business men, namely, that money lenders and capitalists are gradually beginning to regard mortgages as an undesirable form of investment. As an evidence of that fact we can point to some recent sacrifices of property, but we forbear through fear of alarming the despondent. We are not sounding a pessimistic note, but pointing to substantial facts which must be taken into consideration if our people would prepare themselves to meet with cheerfulness and a hopeful spirit all the forms of depression made possible by the gold standard.

We cannot, for some time to come, get rid of that most grievous form of oppression, but we may make an effort to adjust ourselves to its worst as well as its best results, and the best way to do that, as we conceive it, is to look about us and take a careful note of the effects of it that are appearing on every side. If we recognize them for what they are, instead of attributing them to some other cause, we shall know a great deal better how to deal with other results of contraction as they make their appearance.

The business man and the property owner who can trace the various phenomena of the present situation to the gold standard and its operations, is in much better position to guard his interests and to adjust himself to inevitable conditions than the man who is feeling about in the air to discover what is hurting him.

How To Use Figures.

In an address to the state legislature, opposing the cut in the school appropriation, Commissioner Glenn makes use of figures which are misleading.

In that address Mr. Glenn says:

> The school fund for 1899, with the $400,000 left off, will be $1,208,299. The school population, by the census taken this year is 660,870, an increase in five years of 55,000. The amount apportioned to each child of school age will be $1.80.

To the stranger or to the citizen who is in the habit of taking his facts at second hand, the small sum of $1.80 per pupil would look alarming were it not untrue. In Georgia the school age is from six to eighteen years, and in the total which Mr. Glenn uses, all persons between these ages are included. Mr. Glenn knows, as does everybody else, that in no state in the union does the entire population between these ages go to school. To begin with, it may be taken for granted that the entire class from six to seven does not and cannot go to school, because of physical reasons. Three years' tuition, or four at the outside, gives the mass all the education which it will ever pursue. Sometimes that education is taken at one age instead of another.

If ever, at one time, as much as one-third of the children eligible for school actually attended, it would make a good average. On the basis of a one-third attendance, then, the appropriation allowed would give $5.40 per pupil, instead of $1.80—quite a difference.

Another feature The Constitution must notice, and it is done. It has become the habit of advocates of large school appropriations to point out the one-third or one-fourth attendance upon the public school, and with lachrymose eyes to set down the balance as illiterate. This is both slanderous of the state and untrue in fact. Some time between the ages of six and eighteen the immense majority of these persons do go to school, and become far enough advanced not to be styled illiterate. They may not know Greek and Latin, but they have the ability to change a dollar bill so that they may get every fraction due them. The branding of these people as illiterate is but a device of politics too well understood to be effective at home, but unfortunately, it is published to the world abroad, giving a bad impression of our people.

As to Social Relations.

The editor of The Springfield Republican is not at all pleased with some remarks recently made by The Constitution in regard to the social relations between whites and blacks. On this subject our contemporary refuses to amble placidly along in argument, but becomes excited, even furious, and then, as a matter of course, puts forward considerations that are wholly beside the case, and have no bearing whatever on the question of social relations. To show how far he goes afield, and with what persistence he covers up the real gravamen of the matter, we present the following:

> Let us recall the vision of Peter on the housetop, which compelled him to say that "God hath shewed me that I should not call any man common or unclean." If then it be said that negroes were not included in that enlargement of Peter's fellowship, recall the baptism of the Ethiopian by Philip, for the Ethiopian was an African, black of face and woolly of hair, even as the Abyssinians are to this day. All this, however, is somewhat, though not wholly, aside from the conditions that exist. If one appeal unto Caesar, whether he call him "Almighty God" or some other name, to that Caesar he shall go. And the cant of The Constitution is answered.
>
> As to present facts, there is but one proper and rational basis of social intercourse, resting on community of interests and sympathy of education. The community of interests surely cannot be denied as belonging to the negro; as for the rest, the conditions are equal. An unclean, low-living, ignorant negro is just as objectionable as an unclean, low-living, ignorant white person, and no more so. A man of character, of culture, of fine quality is just as acceptable to cultured and well principled society whether he be black or white.
>
> Does The Atlanta Constitution mean to say that there is a barrier that renders a Washington of Tuskegee any less fit a social companion than a Washington of Mount Vernon? If so, it needs regeneration. The editor is fortunate if he dines every day with a gentlemen so worthy to stand with the elect of the earth as such a man as Booker T. Washington.

One wonders what the case of St. Peter has to do with the matter. He had an idea that the Gentiles were not to be partakers of Christianity, but his eyes were opened to his error. He still retained some of his prejudices, however, for St. Paul boasts to the Galatians that he withstood Peter "to his face" because he betrayed an unwillingness to deal out full justice to the Gentiles. But the apostles had no command to entertain or be entertained of any person or persons whatsoever except as their judgment and preference might dictate.

The whole point, which The Republican insists on covering up, is that the question of social relations is one of personal preference and individual taste. Color may play a part in it, but not a large one. If a preference is a prejudice, well and good; call it what you will; but do not fume and fret and rail because it exists. It has existed since the world began, and it will continue while the world lasts. Men will choose their associates and companions, no matter what is said to the contrary, and they do not have to give reasons for their choice. The writer of this would rather dine with Hamilton Mabie, or Charles Dudley Warner, or Mark Twain than with the president; he would rather dine with Mr. Whiting, of Springfield, than with Chauncey Depew, the Vanderbilts or the Astors. Ought such a choice to be a source of offense to anybody?

Let us leave both whites and blacks some choice in this matter—some privilege of selection. How miserable would be the case if Booker Washington felt himself obliged to invite to dinner or to associate with every man whom he might have reason to believe is a gentleman! How miserable, too, if he felt it incumbent on himself not to draw the line somewhere in his own race, or among the whites. The Republican says that "the editor is fortunate if he dines every day with a gentleman so worthy to stand with the elect of the earth as Booker T. Washington." Well, fortunate, perhaps, but not particularly happy; for there might be days when the editor had no desire to dine with the elect of the earth; and on all days he would prefer to exercise the privilege of selecting, by acceptance or invitation, his own company, and to leave other people free in the enjoyment of the same privilege.

And this, we conceive, is the essence of the whole matter. Until we hear of the editor of The Republican inviting people to dinner promiscuously, on the ground that St. Peter was commanded to call no man too common or unclean to receive the benefits of the Christian religion, or on the more reasonable ground that Chauncey Depew or Senator Hoar is a gentleman of culture, worthy to stand with the elect of this world—until we hear of this, we must be excused for believing that the editor's exploitation is a piece of emptiness which signifies nothing.

There are barriers which render one man, even a Booker Washington, a less fit social companion than a Washington of Mount Vernon; but these barriers are erected by the individual mind, and need not have—indeed, cannot have—any weight with another. But because a man regards one acquaintance "less fit" as a social companion, it does not follow that the one "less fit" is lacking in any element of virtue, culture or respectability. Nobody ought to know this better than the present sage of Concord, whose hand we seem to recognize in The Republican's fussy protest.

As to the race prejudice, or instinct, it is idle to blink at its existence. It is common everywhere, and is as keen at the north as at the south; and keener among the negroes than among the whites. Prejudice is a very dangerous thing, as the history of the world shows, and it is so common and inevitable that mankind, with one consent, gives to the least prejudiced man the laurels of the philosopher. It is impossible to remove prejudices by stirring them up and giving them something to feed on. Such a course is not only useless; it is cruel, it is criminal. We are far from saying that The Republican is stirring it up in this matter of social relations; but it is easy to add to an infusion of ignorance and folly the belief that all men, white or black, have a natural right to sit in what parlors they choose and eat in what dining rooms they please.

Our amiable contemporary is fighting against the windmills.

Hall Caine is described as a small man with a good deal of hair on the back of his head.

Platt seems to be worried because he can't keep Teddy in his vest pocket.

A western newspaper has been accused of unfriendliness to Germany. This reminds us of the Ohio editor, who recently wrote, "If Spain had taken our advice at the beginning she would be in a better fix now."

Give Sampson the prize money and he don't care who wins reputation.

Let us hope that there will not be too many democratic leaders in Washington.

Mr. Reed speaks of "canned freedom for all the heathen." He has other things in cans, but he'll show up right enough when Uncle Hanna gives the wink.

PEOPLE OF TITLE.

The Princess Feodora, of Meiningen, whose wedding to Prince Henry of Reuss took place at the end of September, is the first to be married of the queen's twenty-odd great-grandchildren.

The peasant dress worn by the queen of Italy when she goes mountaineering is eminently becoming to her and is an idealized edition of the national costume. The bodice is of red, embroidered with gold, and beneath this comes a short red petticoat and a black silk apron. In addition she wears a black silk gold-embroidered jacket, a red head covering tied with a yellow bow and round her neck her well-known pearls.

Prince and Princess Henry, of Pless, are still at their country home. Schloss Fuerstenstein and have been entertaining many visitors, among them the prince and princess of Saxe Meiningen. Schloss Fuerstenstein is furnished and conducted on essentially English lines, even the servants being English. Prince Henry is so devoted to everything British that it is even said of him that he journeys to London every time his hair wants cutting, as he considers English barbers superior to German ones.

The incognitos of royalty sometimes bring them amusing experiences. In 1894 Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, slipped away to St. Malo for rest and quiet after the social season. They posed as ordinary tourists and excited no attention, visiting places of interest without arousing any suspicion of their rank, mingling with the holiday makers and taking everything with good temper. At Mont St. Michel, however, when taking their seats at the hotel table they were rather taken aback by the request of a young person to the effect that they would change their seats because she wanted to sit next her fiance. They consented graciously and it was not till some time after that the girl discovered who they were.

It is said the two Englishmen who speak French best and with the purest accent are the prince of Wales and Sir Charles Dilke.

Kirghiz Music.

From "Through Asia," Sven Hedin.

One of the Kirghaz came into my tent and spuatting down began to play the kaumuss, a three-stringed instrument played with the fingers. The music was monotonous and of a melancholy cadence, but it harmonized well with the surroundings, and the moods they inspired. In a word, it was typically Asiatic. I sat and listened to it with pleasure, giving my imagination captive to the music, the soft moaning of the night wind, the soft crackle of the fire. How many and many a night did I not spend thus during the long years that followed, listening to the dreamy sounds of that primitive Kirghiz instrument!

How many a dark, solitary winter afternoon did I not while away in this foolish fashion! In course of time I grew accustomed to the kaumuss and derived as much pleasure from it as the Kirghiz did themselves. In fact, I grew fond of it. Its soothing music carried my mind away into the fairy realms of day dreams; my thoughts flew far away to my home amid the dark pine woods of Sweden.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

The Mockingbird.

De mockin'bird done fol' his wing
En hide away fum snow;
You ain't a-gwine ter heah him sing:
De weather freez him so!

He say: "I'll keep my music
Ontell de roses grow;
I fol' my wing: I des won't sing
'Twell sunshine cl'ar de snow.

"My chillun, dey done flewed away,
Though I been love 'em so;
Dey gone ter whar de springtime stay,
En lef' me in de snow!

"En so, I'll keep my music
While all de blizzards blow;
You ain't a-gwine ter heah me sing
In dis heah sleet en snow!"

* * * * *

The Weather in Billville.

We return thanks for fifty poems, received yesterday from as many poets. We were short of words, and we needed them.

The Literary Society held another meeting last night, but very few people were injured, as the police were on hand in full force.

The paper is late again this week, as the ink froze hard, and we had to use axle grease instead.

Christmas is close at hand. We are fond of turkey, but by no means ashamed of chicken.

* * * * *

In Winter Days.

Listless and lone are the hours,
Mingled with sunlight and rain;
But Love has known sweet songs and flowers,
And Love shall again.

Over the desolate meadows
The snow hides the roses from sight;
But Love is not lost in the shadows,
For Love's way is Light.

Only her tender caresses
Love sighs for in vain and in vain.
But Love kisses her lips and her tresses,
And Love shall again!

* * * * *

The True Texan is the name of a new magazine which says it "is here to stay." That's what all of 'em say; but still, we wish The True Texan mighty well.

* * * * *

His Mother's Way.

When he in his cradle sleepin',
Wid dat purty smile er his,
His mammy come a-creepin'
En wake him wid a kiss.

En den it's "Go ter sleepy,
Sweetheart, fer mammy's sake."
But, ain't a bit er use in it:
She kiss him right awake!

She allus dar a-peepin'
En talkin' out lak dis:
"He look so purty sleepin'
I 'bleege ter steal a kiss!"

En den it's "Go ter sleepy,
Sweetheart, fer mammy's sake!"
But, ain't a bit er use in it—
She kiss him right awake!

* * * * *

A New One.

A correspondent sends in the following unique epitaph from a Georgia churchyard:

"Major Jones—Lord rest his bones
An' save that soul of his'n;
He went off late, aged sixty-eight,
With the Georgia rheumatism."

* * * * *

In the Weather.

Col' days, believers,
De blizzard blow away;
De snow done kiver up de groun',
But you'll git warm some day!

Col' days, believers—
So de blizzard say;
De win' howl roun' de chimbly,
But you'll git warm some day.

Col' days, believers—
Better watch en pray;
Kaze Satan trim de fire,
En you'll git warm some day!

F. L. S.

IN THE BEST OF HUMOR.

"Drillum's independent company is becoming so large that he has decided to make it a regiment."

"Who is eligible for membership?"

"Any one who first planted the American colors on Cuban soil."—Truth.

"When you have a sore tooth you go to the dentist and he pulls it, don't he?"

"Yes, my son."

"Now, that you've got a sore leg, if you go to the doctor will he pull it?"

With deep feeling, "Yes, my son."—Baltimore Life.

Two of a Kind—Husband (at the breakfast table)—Oh, for some of the biscuits my mother used to make!

Wife (sweetly)—I'm sorry you haven't got them, dear. They would be just about stale enough by this time to go well with that remark.—Chicago News.

Mr. Spriggins (gently)—My dear, a Washington man was shot at by a burglar, and his life was saved by a button which the bullet struck.

Mrs. Spriggins—Well, what of it?

Mr. Spriggins (meekly)—Nothing, only the button must have been on.—New York Weekly.

Composer—I hope you like my new opera?

Critic—Oh! It's good enough in its way, and I dare say that it will be performed after the works of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven and Meyerbeer are forgotten.

Composer (delightedly)—Really?

Critic—Yes; but—not till then!—Musical America.

"A Kentucky man recently married the granddaughter of a woman who once refused him."

"Gracious! What a vengeance he will be able to wreak!"

"I don't see where the vengeance is to come in."

"Why, he will be able to address the woman who had once refused him as 'grandmother.'"—Cleveland Leader.

"Measures not men," remarked Asbury Peppers.

"What on earth are you talking about?" asked the curious boarder.

"The ladies' tailor."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Beggar (pathetically)—Lady, could yer help a poor, unfortnit feller dat hain't blind, ner deef-'n-dumb, ner crippled, ner nuttin' else wot he kin make an honest livin' at?—Puck.

"I wouldn't have refused that young man if I'd been you," said a maiden aunt to her young and frisky niece.

"I don't think I would, either, if I'd been you," retorted the saucy maiden.—Harper's Bazar.

Brethren.

From Literary Parables. T. W. H. Crosland

A tinker read a sweet poem about the brotherhood of man.

And later he spied the author of that poem in the market place, and ran up to him and grabbed him by the hand and said:

"My brother—my dear brother, let us go and pick a bit o' dinner together!"

And the poet answered that he was not in the habit of picking bits of dinner with persons whom he did not have the honor to know.

ROCKEFELLER WILL BECOME AMERICA'S BILLIONAIRE.

John D. Rockefeller is expected to be a billionaire before he dies. He is worth about a third of a billion already, and his fortune is growing by leaps and bounds.

He is the Standard Oil Trust. He has associates, of course, but the extent of their partnership depends on him. In one day recently the market value of Standard Oil stock jumped $25,000,000.

John D. Rockefeller said before some investigators not long ago that he could not



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

tell within ten or a dozen millions how much he was worth.

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The billionaire is a new character in the world. Rockefeller could buy and sell Croesus a dozen times over. The hoards of the Astors, Vanderbilts and Goulds are as foothills to the mountain of wealth this man has heaped up.

The destinies of thousands of men, with their families, are in his hands. They are prosperous or penniless as he dictates.

King Rockefeller looked like a very ordinary man as he left his home on West Fifty-fourth street, New York, one morning last week and boarded an ordinary street car. He hung by a strap most of the way and tramped through the slush of Broadway to the Standard Oil building, at No. 26 Broadway. Hardly anybody knew him.

He is intensely pious.

He is absolutely unscrupulous in money making.

He gives millions to his church.

He is frugal almost to penuriousness in his personal expenditures.

He gives more millions to education—at least to the Chicago university.

He caused Brown university to take President Andrews to task for uttering views on finance contrary to his own.

He fights the tax assessors.

O. H. Rockefeller, who said he was his cousin, was allowed to starve to death in a wretched lodging house in Chicago.

These are the characteristics of the coming billionaire.

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He said once that God gave him his wealth, and said it with an air that indicated his belief that God made no mistake in picking him out.

He is fond of addressing Sunday schools and Bible students, and usually talks about himself to them, but in his office he is as hard to approach as the emperor of China.

John D. Rockefeller was, at the beginning of his business career, a bookkeeper at $50 a month. The methods that have raised his income from $50 a month to $1,500,000 a month are told in a hundred futile suits, investigations and criminal court records.

Yet there are people who do not consider the imminence of Rockefeller's million a particular menace to civilization or morals or progress. For instance, the professor of political economy at Columbia university, Richmond Mayo Smith, when asked for his views on the coming billionaire, said that no alarm ought to be felt by the community in this concentration of wealth in the hands of such men as John D. Rockefeller.

And yet every state of these United States has declared by law the Standard Oil Trust to be a crime, and battling futilely against the billionaire, has sought to suppress the trust and its offshoots.

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Following are the items which record the present holdings of this financial Croesus:

Standard Oil Trust....	$ 60,000,000
Standard Oil subsidiary..	100,000,000
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe	1,000,000
Northern Pacific........	15,000,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. P. bonds	5,000,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. P. stock	5,000,000
Chicago, Rock Island & P. bonds	3,000,000
Chicago, Burlington & Q. bonds	5,000,000
Wisconsin Central bonds....	4,000,000
Pennsylvania railroad stock.. ..	3,500,000
Lake Shore & Mich. South'n bonds	3,000,000
Chicago & Northwestern bonds..	2,500,000
Michigan Central bonds....	2,500,000
New York, and Harlem stock.. ..	684,000
Chesapeake & Ohio bonds........	2,000,000
Southern railway bonds..	2,500,000
Cleveland, Cin., Chicago & St. L.	2,500,000
Nickel Plate bonds....	2,000,000
West Shore railroad bonds..	5,000,000
Sugar Trust, preferred stock....	2,500,000
Brooklyn Union Gas st'k & b'ds	3,000,000
Consolidated Gas, New York....	500,000
Other interests in gas companies	5,000,000
Ohio Barbed Wire Company....	10,000,000
Industries allied with oil....	10,000,000
Natural gas enterprises in Ohio..	15,000,000
Federal Steel Company......	5,000,000
Bituminous coal in Ohio..	2,000,000
Copper mines in Montana	1,000,000
Lake Superior iron mines........	15,000,000
Vessels on lakes..	3,000,000
Real estate, Tarrytown..	3,000,000
Real estate, Buffalo......	5,000,000
Real estate, Columbus, O......	500,000
Real estate, Chicago......	2,000,000
Real estate, New York....	2,000,000
Miscellaneous investments.... ..	10,000,000
Total..	$319,309,000
Rockefeller's yearly income....	$20,000,000.00
Monthly income....	1,666,666.66
Daily income (including Sunday)	55,555.55
Hourly income....	2,316.48
Income per minute....	38.40
Income per second....	.64

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Thomas Bailey Aldrich, who, with his wife and twin sons, is making a tour of the world, will take in the Philippines on his return voyage. It will be interesting, remarks The Critic, to know what a poet thinks of those much-discussed islands. If he writes about his journey we may expect something not to be found in ordinary books of travel.

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Mr. Andrew Lang cannot complain of the want of attention on the part of the poets. An anthology has just been privately printed in England which contains forty poems, and he is the subject of each one of them. A poem was printed some time ago, which was short but to the point:

"If you, Lang, will,
I, Zang, will."

Misfortune After Death.

From The Council Bluffs Daily Nonpareil.

The corps of a woman who died in Oskaloosa, Ia., Tuesday, November 12, is proving to be a great bone of contention. Mrs. Bailey was a stranger here and without means. The county contracted with a Mr. Dunn to do the undertaking. Before Mr. Dunn reached the house the democratic coroner, Mr. Cheesman, arrived and was at work upon the body. Mr. Dunn told Mr. Cheesman that he had been hired to prepare the body and bury it. Mr. Cheesman, as reported by Mr. Dunn, replied that he would bury the body and run his chances on getting the pay. Mr. Dunn reported the situation to Mr. Johnson, and the trustee ventured that Mr. Cheesman could look for his pay from whoever hired him.

The woman died of pneumonia and was attended by several physicians, so that her case, in the opinion of Trustee Johnson, was not one that demanded the attention of Mr. Cheesman in his official capacity as coroner. Mr. Cheesman holds the corpse and says he will sell it if he is not paid for his work. The question thereon arises: Can he do so? Some say yes, and some say no. The King's Daughters have taken the matter in hand and declare the woman shall have a decent burial. Mr. Cheesman says the woman has relatives who are able to pay for the burial, and he has notified them he will sell the corpse if they do not foot the bill.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Mormon Tramps in the City.

Editor Constitution—When Mme. Roland was about to be executed she exclaimed: "Oh, liberty, liberty, how many crimes are committed in thy name!" This is a land of religious liberty, but even religious freedom should have a limit. Religious cranks—or probably it would be more correct to say religious tramps—should not be allowed to go from house to house and among Christian women at their homes by persistent efforts to inculcate pernicious doctrines and heresies. Yet this is now being done in the city of Atlanta. Only yesterday two tramps, claiming to be "ministers of the gospel (?)" called at the home of the writer and asked to see "the lady of the house." Being ignorant of the character of her callers, she went to the door to see them.

With brazen affrontry, they began a religious (?) harangue, winding up with a proposition to sell her a book containing "the true faith." When she declined to buy, they insisted on leaving a book with her. That book is now before me and it is a dissertation on Mormonism; is embellished with a picture of the Mormon temple at Salt Lake City; contains "the articles of faith and creed of Joseph Smith, the founder of the Mormon church." One of the articles contains these words, "We also believe the book of Mormon to be the word of God."

We are also informed of a visit to another home. The intruders were met at the door by "a mother in Israel" nearly seventy years of age, who was accosted with the question, "Are you a Christian?" With the flash of fire of southern womanhood in her eyes, she replied, "Do I look like a heathen?"

We protest against such intrusions upon the Christian homes and Christian women of Atlanta.

A few words of Joseph Smith's history: He was born in Windsor county, Vermont, ninety-three years ago this month; "his family avoided honest labor, were intemperate, untruthful and suspected of sheep stealing and other offenses." The elder Smith removed to Palmyra, N. Y., when Joe was ten years old. At eighteen Joe claimed divine inspiration and began to teach the Mormon faith when he was twenty-two. He went from place to place in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. At Kirtland, O., he was tarred and feathered. "Several times at other places he was shot at." Finally, while he and his brother Hiram were in jail at Carthage, Ill., charged with "having a plurality of wives," 200 indignant neighbors "broke into the jail and shot them."

How Brigham Young, one of Smith's twelve apostles, succeeded to the head of the Mormon church, the concentration of Mormons in Utah, the execution of John D. Lee, a Mormon bishop, in 1877, for aiding in the massacre of 150 men, women and children in 1857 at Mountain Meadow, Utah., because they were non-Mormon immigrants, are well known events of recent history.

W. P. BURT, D. D. S.

Atlanta, Ga., December 3, 1898.

FRUIT OF THE POPPY.

Like most of nature's products opium is classified in grades. The growers of India, in white turbans and gowns, sit in the blazing sun waiting for their opium to be sorted when they go to market. The unripe poppy-seed pod has been cut into five times and the milky sap dried in the sun and kneaded into cakes, the best of which are covered with dried leaves, and thus brought to market.

Opium of the first class must be tough, smooth and a rich brown shade, bitter to taste and strong of scent.

In 1892, 54 per cent of the suicides in India were from the use of opium and one statistician credits 90 per cent of the women suicides to the same drug. However, twelve-thirteenths of the opium of India is sent to China for smoking. During Victoria's reign the Chinese have paid into the British treasury for Indian opium $1,250,000,000.

The Chinese government does all in its power to check the opium habit, the punishments common in the Chinese army for this habit being extreme. For the first offense a man may have his upper lip cut; for the second he may be decapitated. For the last sixty years on an average a half ton of opium has been sent to China from India every hour.

SCIENTIFIC JOTTINGS.

A German biologist has calculated that the human brain contains 300,000,000 nerve cells, 5,000,000 of which die and are succeeded by new ones every day. At this rate, assuming the correctness of the German's guess, we get an entirely new brain every sixty days.

A New York oculist is reported in The Scientific American Supplement as saying that "Americans are too reckless of their eyes in exposing them to the electric light rays, and if a reform is not had a sightless race may be developed. What should be used," he says, "are fluorescent tubes, which cost no more than the present electric lights and which give a steady light. In fact, I would not be surprised to see fluorescent tubes in general use throughout New York city within a short time." It is said that arrangements are being made to light an entire block in New York by fluorescent tubes.

So injurious is life on a torpedo boat that a year's continuous service will mentally and physically incapacitate a man. This assertion is made on the authority of Lord Charles Beresford, but that the strain on any one serving on these craft is very great is shown by the fact that to one month's service the British naval regulations allow one week off. Austria is endeavoring to mitigate the hardship of service on these boats, and life on one built for the Austrian navy and tried on the Thames recently was demonstrated to be pleasanter than on those of the English navy.

The first attempt at scientific forecasting of the weather was the result of a storm which, during the Crimean war, November 14, 1854, almost destroyed the fleets of France and England. As a storm had raged several days earlier in France, Vaillant, the French minister of war, directed that investigations be made to see if the two storms were the same and if the progress of the disturbances could have been foretold. It was demonstrated that the two were in reality one storm and that its path could have been ascertained and the fleet forewarned in ample time to reach safety.

The Retreat from Moscow.

From "Memoires of Sergent Bourgogne."

It was on November the 25th, at about 7 o'clock in the morning, when we saw the head of the column. The first we saw were generals, a few of whom were on horseback, but the majority on foot. The latter painfully dragged themselves along, almost all having their feet frozen and bound up in rags and pieces of sheepskin and dying of hunger. We then saw what was left of the cavalry of the Guard. The emperor came next on foot, with a stick in his hand. He was muffled up in a large capote lined with fur, and wore on his head an amaranthine velvet cap edged with black foxskin. On his right marched, also on foot, King Murat; on his left, Prince Eugene, viceroy of Italy; then Marshals Berthier, prince of Neufchatel; Ney, Mortier, Lefebvre and other marshals and generals whose corps has been partly destroyed.

They were followed by 700 to 800 officers and sub-officers, marching in order and bearing in the greatest silence the eagles of the regiments to which they had belonged and that had so often led them to victory. They were the remnant of over 60,000 men. My poor Picart, who had not seen the army for a month, gazed on silently, but his convulsive movements showed only too well what he felt. I saw big tears roll down the cheeks and fall on his mustache, from which icicles were hanging. Then, turning to me: "Really, compatriot, I do not know whether I am asleep or awake. I weep because I have seen our emperor marching on foot, a stick in his hand; he that was so great and who made us so proud!"

Creditable to Livingston.

From The Conyers, Ga., Weekly.

Congressman Livingston has secured the new federal prison for Atlanta. This was a good piece of work on the part of Mr. Livingston, and should be duly appreciated by the people of the capital.

DEATH OF MRS. E. W. LANDRUM

She Died Yesterday in Columbus of Bright's Disease.

WAS MOTHER OF DR. LANDRUM

Was a Brilliant Woman and Was Well Known Throughout The Entire South.

Mrs. Eliza Warren Landrum, mother of Rev. William Warren Landrum, of this city, died yesterday of Bright's disease, at the home of her son-in-law, Rev. Dr. B. W. Bussey, in Columbus, Ga. Mrs. Landrum was the second daughter of the late General Eli Warren, of Houston, Ga., and the second wife of the late Rev. Dr. Sylvanus Landrum, who died as pastor of the Coliseum Place Baptist church, New Orleans.

Two sisters survive her, Mrs. Grice, wife of Colonel W. L. Grice, of Hawkinsville, and Mrs. Sidney P. Goodwin, of Savannah. Mrs. Landrum is survived also by two children, Dr. Landrum, of Atlanta, and Mrs. Margaret Landrum Bussey, of Columbus. The funeral services will be conducted Tuesday in the Central Baptist church, of Memphis, Tenn., and the body will be interred beside those of her husband and two sons, who died of yellow fever.

Dr. Landrum conducted the morning service in the First Baptist church yesterday, but during the afternoon a message announcing the death of his mother was received, and he left for Columbus at 4 o'clock. Last night a service was conducted in memory of Mrs. Landrum and Dr. Spalding spoke to the congregation of her life and character.

The sympathy of the congregation was extended Dr. Landrum and all bereaved ones by a rising vote and the board of deacons was instructed to send the following telegram, which was done last night:

"Atlanta, December 4, 1898.—Dr. W. W. Landrum, Columbus, Ga.: A service in memory of your sainted mother was held at the church this evening and the church and congregation by a rising vote unanimously extended to you and all bereaved ones fraternal and affectionate sympathy in this your deep affliction.

"BOARD OF DEACONS."

Mrs. Landrum was born in Dublin, Ga., in 1832. After her marriage she lived in Macon and Savannah, in which cities her husband was pastor, and her connections, friends and acquaintances in this state are numerous. Mrs. Landrum, whose husband is known among Baptists as "the hero of Memphis," shared with him all his perils and underwent all his trials in the fearful yellow fever epidemics.

When Dr. Landrum moved to New Orleans she was his inspiration and helpmeet in all religious and philanthropic work in which he was engaged. Mrs. Landrum attended the state conventons and southern Baptist conventions with her husband, and was an active worker in all denominational enterprises. Her loss will be felt throughout the entire south.

As she often taught Sunday school classes numbering more than 100 pupils in Savannah, Memphis and New Orleans, it is estimated that those whom she told "the old, old story" of the gospel may be numbered by the thousands. The late Rev. Dr. H. H. Tucker, of this city, who frequently conferred with Mrs. Landrum concerning Baptist affairs in Georgia, pronounced hers the "most brilliant and at the same time the best balanced womanly mind" he had ever seen.

The body of Mrs. Landrum will leave Columbus this morning, accompanied by her relatives. Dr. Landrum will be in Atlanta Wednesday night to conduct the prayer meeting in his church.

SOME POINTS OF IMMIGRATION.

The Total for the Last Fiscal Year and the Preceding Alomst the Same.

Balancing day for the books of Uncle Sam is not January 1st but July 1st, and fiscal years in government bookkeeping begin on July 1st and end on June 30th succeeding. The immigration statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, which have just appeared, show some interesting facts, the most notable of which is the similarity of totals between this year and the one preceding it.

The total immigration for the last fiscal year to the United States was 229,000; the year before it was 230,000, practically the same. But there entered into the total of this year to a larger extent than was the case a year ago a number of "home-comers," immigrants who had previously been in the country, but on account of hard times or for some other reason had left it to return abroad. The number of such home comers this year was 42,000, or more than one-sixth of the entire number. Of the newcomers, a remarkably small number—only 17,000—came from Germany, which has been the leading country in immigration to the United States since the flood of Irish emigration which began in 1844, fell off in 1884. The total number of Irish immigrants to arrive in the United States this year was 25,000, a number which, though large in itself, seems small compared with nearly 40,000 from Austria and 60,000 from Italy. There has been a decline in the volume of immigration from the Scandinavian countries but it is an uneven falling off. From Norway less than 5,000 immigrants hailed. From Sweden there were more, 12,000, and one of the peculiar features of immigration this year, a feature to be ascribed in part to fears of impressment into the navy of their own country, has been the large immigration from Finland. Finland is a Russian province, which furnishes to the navy of that empire many sailors and marines, and its population by the last census (1895) was 2,400,000. The population of Denmark is substantially the same, and heretofor the immigration of Danes to the United States has been very much larger than the immigration of Finns, but this year the situation has been changed, and 2,607 Finnish and only 1,946 Danish immigrants landed in this country. Another element of accretion to the population by immigration this year consists of the Welsh. In previous years—since, in fact, immigration figures have been kept—the ratio of Scotch immigrants to Welsh immigrants has been in the proportion of 10 to 2. Since 1830 300,000 Scotch and only 30,000 Welsh immigrants landed here, exclusive of those who described their residence as "Great Britain." This year the number of Welsh immigrants, though not large, is nearly as large as the number of Scotchmen.

The most remarkable feature of this year's immigration, however, are the contributions to it from countries which heretofore have not been largely represented. There were, for instance, more than 4,000 immigrants from Turkey, chiefly from Syria and Arabia; there were nearly 2,000 immigrants from Portugal; far-off Japan sent twenty times as many as nearby Mexico; there were nearly 2,000 from Cuba and 1,000 from Roumania. Poland contributed twice as many as France to the total of newcomers, and one immigrant only described himself officially as a European, withholding any other information. Only forty-eight Africans came as immigrants to the United States last year.

The Preacher's Growing Family.

From The Hartford Courant.

The Rev. and Mrs. J. Richardson of Eastford have six children, all under two years of age. Before the oldest child was one year old, Mrs. Richardson gave birth to triplets, and before they were ten months old there came twins to bless the family. This event happened last week. This makes six children born to the same parents within two years, and all are well, bright and healthy.

There Were Many Lord Chancellor.

From "Many Memories of Many People."

"He (Lord St. Leonards) told me of an amusing story of his being shut up in the great lunatic asylum near Dublin when he was Irish chancellor. All went well till he tried to get out, when the officials strenuously opposed his departure. 'But I am the lord chancellor,' he said. 'Ah, I dare say,' was the answer, 'we have a great many lord chancellors here.'"



DR. JAMES P. BAIRD,

Former Secretary of the Board of Health, Who is Leading the Fight Against the Action of the Board of Health.

BAIRD BACKED BY PROMINENT LOCAL M. D.'S

Dr. Olmsted Says Ordinance Should Not Be Enforced.

BOARD IS NOT RESPONSIBLE

Dr. Orme Declares That the Law Requires Modification in Present Shape.

MANAHAN SAYS MEASURE IS WRONG

Dr. Alexander Is of the Opinion There Is No Good Reason Why It Should Not Be Enforced—Says Reporting Does Not Mean Publicity.

The article in yesterday's Constitution giving the facts in regard to the controversy between Dr. James B. Baird and the board of health was read with great interest by the people of Atlanta. The medical fraternity was especially interested in the matter.

There was a difference of opinion as to the merits of the position taken by Dr. Baird. Some thought he was exactly right, while others believed he was wrong. It seemed to be a general desire to know what the other physicians in the city thought about the matter and The Constitution secured expressions of opinion from several of the most prominent medical practitioners in the city. These interviews make most interesting reading, for the fight against the laws now being enforced by the board of health is a question which nearly everybody is discussing.

Some of the physicians speak in the most pronounced way and use the most forceful words to give vent to their very positive agreement with Dr. Baird. Some believe the action of the board is right. But the interviews speak for themselves and are given below.

The board of health may meet in called session this afternoon and what action will be taken can only be surmised. The members of the board, with the exception of Dr. Alexander, refuse to be interviewed, saying that they are not in a position to talk about the affair until after the meeting.

From what two or three of them let drop, however, it seems to be certain that but one thing will be done, and that is a list of the physicians in the city who have failed to comply with the ordinances complained of will be made out and these names handed to such officers as may be agreed upon, with instructions to enter cases on the police docket. One member of the board said:

"I don't see what else we can do except to see that the law is enforced. The council made the law and it is our duty to enforce it."

It appears to have been the object of the board to take no action until today in order to have time to notify the physicians who had failed to comply with the law what the city attorney's opinion was of the ordinances compelling all physicians to register and report deaths, births and infectious diseases. Dr. Baird and several other physicians were sent a copy of the law, with the city attorney's opinion, and this seems to indicate the plan of the board which has been mapped out.

It is probable that the delinquent physicians will be proceeded against this afternoon or tomorrow morning.

Dr. Olmsted's Views.

You ask for my views in regard to the issue between Dr. James B. Baird and the board of health of this city. In reply, I would say that I have no knowledge or information concerning the particular case involved, and hence can express no opinion. But I do not hesitate to say that I am in thorough accord with the general sentiments and views expressed by Dr. Baird in his written communication of this morning, and I believe that their general tone in regard to medical ethics and the respective rights of physicians and patients correctly represents the sentiment of the medical profession and is in accord with its highest principles, most honored traditions and best practice. Of course, in regard to reporting contagious and infectious diseases (such as smallpox, diphtheria, yellow fever, etc.) to the board of health, however unpleasant this duty may be, it being of practical and vital importance to the public health, we physicians are of one mind, I presume, in regard to its necessity and cordially aid the health officials in their efforts to stamp out and prevent the spread of disease. I never heard a physician oppose this reporting of contagious and infectious diseases; at least, I cannot recall any such instance.

It is far otherwise, however, in regard to that section of the law which requires the reporting to the board of health of all cases of birth, stillborn, abortion, etc., with the date, maiden name of the mother, etc. I do not claim to speak for the profession, but as far as I have been able to learn, I believe that a most decided majority of our physicians are opposed to a rigid construction and enforcement of this law, while I feel confident that no physician of repute would, in some of its phases, comply with its requirements. I remember that when this portion of the law was formulated and ultimately passed it was greatly deprecated by a number of distinguished physicians. The zeal for collecting "vital statistics" was here regarded as a "zeal not according to knowledge." A law to be effective must command the moral support of those for whom it is intended. I do not believe that this law, in all of its scope, has ever been indorsed by our profession. I wish to add that our present board of health is not responsible for the existence of this law, and I have no doubt that they are but doing their duty as they see it in endeavoring to enforce it. The law as it stands I consider a bad one, and I think it should be repealed or modified. I think that something should be left to the discretion and judgment of the doctor in these cases. He should not be required or forced to play the part of detective in his practice by the collecting of such "vital statistics," and as certainly as the medical profession has its legitimate secrets as well as the profession of law, no honorable physician would ever so degrade himself as to betray the confidence reposed in him and sacrifice the interests and happiness of those who had confided in the sacred character of his profession.

JOHN C. OLMSTED, M. D.

Dr. Orme Upholds Dr. Baird.

Editor Constitution—I think the law requires modification. In its present shape I have always regarded it, like some other laws, to some extent impracticable.

While I endeavor to be law-abiding, my whole soul revolts at the idea of being forced, by municipal or state law, to disclose confidential communications made to me in my professional capacity. These communications are sacred—inviolable—and, like Dr. Baird, whose view of professional honor is correct, I should make any sacrifice before allowing such to be extorted. Already there are far too many, of both sexes, who are suffering inexpressibly rather than take a possible risk of exposure of their infirmities. Should the law deny, to sufferers of any kind, safe recourse to their medical advisers? Should physicians be tyrannized while priests and lawyers have their clients and themselves protected?

F. H. ORME, M.D.

Dr. Manahan's Views.

Editor Constitution—In answer to your asking for my views upon this pertinent question, I believe it is the earnest endeavor of the professional men to comply with the laws of the state and city in which they live; and while, of course, the object is the "greatest good to the greatest number," there can be no doubt that many hardships are entailed upon law-abiding citizens—who strictly comply with them.

A physician has confidence imposed in him, not only because he is in the hearts of his people and friends, but many times he comes in possession of knowledge simply because he is a physician, and he has no more right in either case to abuse the confidence thus imposed than has an attorney to go before the grand jury with incriminating evidence given him by one of his clients.

Some of the states have already given the physicians the same rights that they permit lawyers to enjoy, and the case in question is of sufficient magnitude to serve as a nucleus around which a bill should be formulated for introduction before the legislature: To not simply give the physician the right to refuse answering questions tending to crimination of his patient, but forbid him, under a penalty, of doing so, under any circumstances, whether under oath or otherwise.

The duty of every physician, who is loyal to his cause, is first and all the time to protect and shield those whose confidence he has and has had!

Of course, the object of the present law is to make statistics reliable, and is placed in the hands of the board of health to stamp it as official. In spite of the greatest care being used, many inaccuracies will creep in, and the board has to take such steps as will assist it in accomplishing this end. There are but a few cases that from any cause would seem necessary to reserve making a report upon, and some provision should be made or permission allowed a physician to use his best judgment before handing in his report. In this case the object of the law would not be defeated. We would have all the good effects and none of the bad from it, and the physician could conscientiously feel that he had been true to the trusts imposed in him, and also uphold the law of the people.

W. M. MANAHAN, M.D.

Dr. McRae Says Its Illegal.

Dr. F. W. McRae's opinion was as follows:

I agree with Dr. Baird that the board of health cannot force any physician to give any statistics unless he choses to do so. But I do not agree with him about it being personally distasteful to a practitioner, and I will register and give the desired information myself. Courts have decided again and again that you cannot force a physician to do that for which he is not paid when it is not for the public good, and I do not think vital statistics are for the public good. And again, physicians are licensed by the state to practice medicine, and their privileges cannot be abridged by any corporations. I think, however, that the figures desired by the board of health are well enough for records, and I do not object to aiding the board as far as I am able.

Dr. McRae was on the board of health a short while ago and acted as secretary for several years.

Dr. Alexander Talks.

Dr. J. F. Alexander, president of the board of health, said:

I can see no possible objection to that law. It is a good one and should be enforced. It is not only of great value in the collection of statistics, but might serve materially in the prevention and discovery of crimes. Suppose an infant should meet its death by foul play, and the perpetrator hire some unreliable physician to report some other cause for the death. Unless this physician is known at the board of health office, unless he has registered there, it would be the duty of the authorities to investigate the death. Besides, the system greatly aids in the discovery of contagious diseases. This talk about making public the secrets of the family has no weight in this case, in my opinion. What secrets are there in families that should not be divulged? If there are any, it might be well for the law to investigate them. Reporting to the health office does not make a secret public. The only man who knows anything about the death is the secretary of the sanitary department. He records it in a book, and the public is none the wiser. I cannot see one single good reason why the law should not be enforced.

Some Other Doctors Seen.

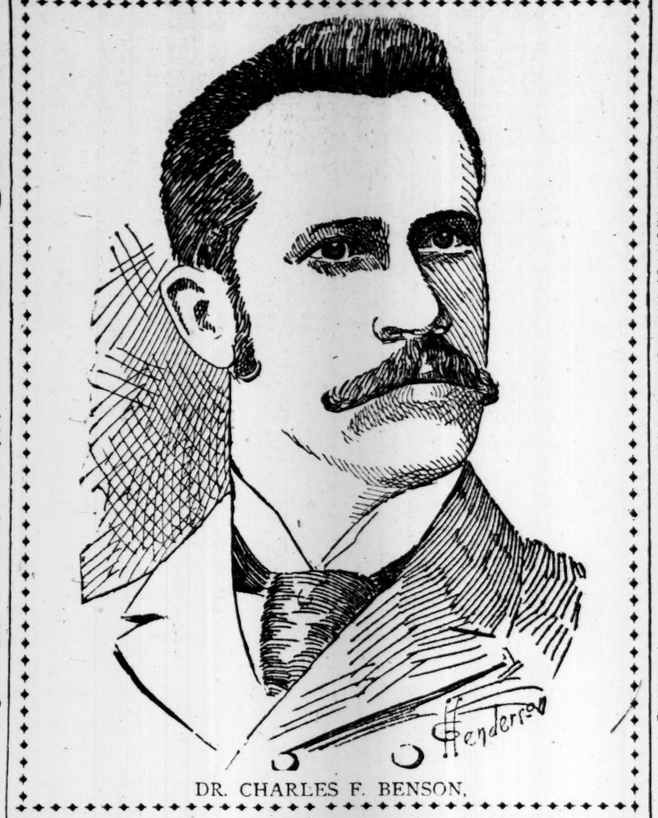
Dr. W. S. Kendrick, when asked for an opinion, said he did not read Sunday papers and therefore had not read the article about Dr. Baird and the board of health. For that reason he declined to be interviewed.

Dr. Van Goidtsnoven was visited to get an expression, but he was ill in bed and could not talk.

Dr. W. P. Nicolson was at work all day with a patient, and not having returned to his home at a late hour last night no expression from him could be obtained.

Dr. G. G. Roy stated last night that he had been out of the city for some time and was not sufficiently familiar with the new ordinance to express an opinion.

Dr. J. B. S. Holmes said he did not care to express an opinion at the present time on the law.



DR. CHARLES F. BENSON.

A BUSY SESSION AT THE POLICE BARRACKS

A Battle of Bottles.

Three youths, late Saturday night, went out on a lark and one of their adventures was to have a little fun with a dago at a fruit stand near the Whitehall street crossing. After a profusion of young America "guying" and foreign curse words the boys departed.

Two hours later they returned to the same place, on their way home, they said, but the officers suspect that it was to again "guy the dago." At the stand one of the boys said something and up rose the dago from behind a canvas cloth. There was immediate trouble and it looked as if the boys would get the best of it. Suddenly there rose up a whole host of dagoes, who had been hidden behind the canvas. The boys had been ambuscaded. The dagoes were all armed with empty beer bottles, and as the glass missiles flew through the are the boys retreated pell-mell. It fairly rained glass, and when the fight was over the battle ground was strewn with broken glass for several yards.

Policeman Petty came up as a sort of neutral re-enforcement and captured the boys and one dago, the other dagoes slipping away as mysteriously as they had appeared.

At the police barracks the boys registered as follows: J. C. Allen, Jr., 37 North Moore street; Will Robinson, 391 East Hunter; John Murray, 19 South Moore.

The solitary dago captive gave the name of Charley Demas.

Will Robinson had an ugly wound on the forehead and one of his optics was so swollen that he couldn't wink it. One of the other boys had a wound, he said, on his spinal column. Demas had a deep cut on the top of the head.

Who hit Demas? That is one of the burning questions which the officer never had answered. Demas said he was assaulted by the boys without provocation and that he was struck with a stick. The boys say Demas and his allies made the first assault and that Demas was hit by a beer bottle which one of his own men threw.

The battle royal of beer bottles will be the subject of a rigid courtmartial by Judge Andy at his matinee this afternoon.

The Little Dutchman's Revenge.

At one of the happy matinees gone, Judge Andy sent a little Dutchman to the city chaingang on the charge of being an idler and a vagrant.

Saturday night the little Dutchman got out, his term having expired, and he trudged to the city with only one thought in his breast—personal satisfaction. He felt in his little Dutch bosom that he had been deeply wronged by being imprisoned because, forsooth, he was pleased to idle his life away, and roam from town to town

It was 9 o'clock when the office door at the police barracks swung back with a bang. Two police commissioners were there, along with the attaches, when the bang occurred. In stepped the little Dutchman.

In a soiled red pocket-handkerchief, swung over a walking stick on his shoulder, he carried all his worldly possessions. His trousers were a "world too wide" and hoisted up to do service for a vest as well. His coat hung low down almost to the fringe of his pantaloons.

The little man's small and deep set blue eyes twinkled with anger as he looked about him in search of some one person to whom to address his remarks. He had the floor on a "question of personal privilege."

"Well," said the station sergeant.

"Vell? Tu de deveel wid dot vell," exclaimed the little Dutchman, fairly shaking with excitement. "Eet ees not vell. Eet ees domneetion. I coom tu tell you vat a wile, heel-fired hole ees dees Otlantee. Ven a shenteelmon coom dees vay vat for you treat heem lak he ees one creemineel. I coom an tell vat I teenks ov de whole lots of doze here. I vill leeve dees wile place at vonce again and may de shudge up dere coorse all of dem in here."

With that Jake Swineberger—that was what he called himself sounded like—swung his little body around with a jerk, sprang out of the door and made a bee line for the railroad tracks.

Tramps Playing Soldiers.

Every tramp on the road is a discharged soldier. The migratory humanity has decided that the thing just now is to play the role of an ex-soldier, for it brings sympathy, kind treatment and food.

For the past two weeks the police barracks has been overrun with tramps at night who claimed they were soldiers just "mustered out." Saturday night last there were fifteen of them and eleven of them came in one bunch—it looks more like discharged soldiery to go in squads. The four single shots were only ordinary creatures worth not more than a scratch of a pen on the sleepers' book to keep them from getting lost in the shuffle, but the squad of eleven have something out of the ordinary to call for special attention from the officers.

It was nearly 12 o'clock Saturday night when one man marched into the barracks with a quick, martial tread. He walked straight up to the sergeant's desk and with a salute that resembled an uppercut in a prize fight, he said:

"Me and me men are here for a night's lodging. I'm de corporal and we's going home. See?"

"Let's see your men," said the desk sergeant with a wink at the turnkey.

The "corporal" went out, gave an order to ten men on the sidewalk that sounded like: "Bout on yer face will yer and line up."

They straggled in, as ragged a set of crosstie knights as ever migrated to Florida.

"Here's me and the men," said the "corporal" with another of the upper-cut salutes.

"Let these veterans camp here for the night," said the station sergeant to the turnkey, and the little band made a quick-step to cover.

MISS PERRY TO TEACH BIBLE.

Well Known Young Lady To Conduct Series of Meetings at Young Men's Christian Association.

Miss Mattie Perry, who is well known as a Bible student, beginning this afternoon at 3 o'clock, will conduct a series of meetings to continue through Tuesday and Wednesday.

The meetings will be held in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association. The sessions will be informal and open to all who wish to attend. A cordial invitation is extended to all those interested in Bible study.

Miss Perry is well known and has a large number of friends in the city who will be glad to attend meetings where they can study the Bible under her guidance. It is expected that a large number will be present this afternoon.

WILL LECTURE ON HENRY GRADY

Joe Henry Eagle Speaks Tuesday Night at Y. M. C. A.

Joe Henry Eagle, a prominent member of the Houston, Tex., bar, and one of the best known southern lecturers, will speak tomorrow night in the auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association. He come to the city upon the invitation of the senate of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the lecture is given under the auspices of that organization.

Mr. Eagle will lecture on "Henry W. Grady" and it is probable that a large crowd will be present to hear his eloquent remarks upon the life and character of the dead statesman. Mr. Eagle is regarded as one of the best orators in Texas and his speech at the Nashville exposition as the representative of Texas, was pronounced a masterly eqort.

MRS. MIMS WILL LECTURE.

She Will Talk on Subject of Christian Science at Young Men's Christian Association.

Mrs. Livingston Mims will deliver a lecture at the Young Men's Christian Association Wednesday night on the subject of "Christian Science."

Mrs. Mims is one of the leading Christian Scientists in the south. She is recognized as an authority on the subject. Much interest has been shown in the subject of late and there are many persons who would like to learn something of the belief of the Scientists.

A new church is now being erected by the Christian Scientists in Atlanta and will be a handsome place of worship when completed. It is located on Baker street, just off Peachtree.

AN ACCEPTABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR..... $1.

One hundred Engraved Visiting Cards in fashionable style is a most acceptable present for either ladies or gentlemen. We furnish these for $1.00. Work done in our own factory here. No delay. Send for samples.

J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,

JEWELERS AND ENGRAVERS, 47 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA

SIEGEL'S CAFE AT THE MAJESTIC.

Table D' Hote Breakfast from.....7:00 to 9:00
Sundays from.....8:00 to 10:00
Table D' Hote Luncheon from.....12:30 to 2:30
Table D' Hote Dinner from.....6:00 to 8:00
Sundays from.....1:00 to 3:00

A LA CARTE ALL DAY.

Arrangements for table board by the month can be made at the office.

12-4-1m

ASTHMA CAN BE CURED.

A Noted Physician Will Prove This to Sufferers in Atlanta Thursday.

The progress of modern medical science has led to the discovery of successful methods of treatment for most of those maladies once regarded as incurable. Asthma has always been regarded as belonging to this obstinate class baffling the skill of the greatest physicians. Thousands of sufferers know by their own experience that little, if any, relief has been afforded them by the methods heretofore employed. Dr. Rudolph Schiffmann, the noted physician, has, after a life-long study of Asthma and kindred diseases, discovered a remedy which not only gives instant relief in the severest cases of Asthma, Hay Fever and Bronchitis, but has actually cured thousands whose cases had been pronounced incurable. So complete is his confidence in his remedy, that to overcome the skepticism of the public growing out of the failure of other remedies, Dr. Schiffmann requests this paper to announce that all day Thursday, December 8th, he offers a liberal sample box of "Schiffmann's Asthma Cure" free of charge to all persons applying at **Brown & Allen's drug store, 24** Whitehall street. He believes that an actual test will be the most convincing, and in fact the only way to overcome the natural prejudice of thousands of Asthmatics who have heretofore sought relief in vain. Persons living out of town will receive a package free, postpaid, by writing direct to Dr. R. Schiffmann, 315 Rosabel street, St. Paul, Minn., before December 15th, as no free samples can be obtained after that date. Send simply your name and address plainly written on a postal card.

COLONEL THOMAS IS RETIRED.

Was Lieutenant Colonel and Aid de Camp on Atkinson's Staff.

Lieutenant Colonel Turner C. Thomas, aid de camp on the staff of ex-Governor W. Y. Atkinson, has been retired from active service. Colonel Thomas is from Augusta and is one of the best known military men in the state. He has been very active in upbuilding the state troops of Georgia and has rendered valuable service.

The portion of the order referring to his retirement is as follows:

"Lieutenant Colonel Turner C. Thomas, aid de camp to the governor, is hereby honorably retired from active service and his name will be placed upon the roll of retired officers, to date from October 29, 1898.

"By order of the governor.

"WILLIAM G. OBEAR,
"Acting Adjutant General."

Death of Harvey DeWitt Sands.

Harvey DeWitt Sands, aged eleven months, son of Mr. William G. Sands, died yesterday morning at the residence of his father, 138 Mills street. Funeral services will be conducted this afternoon and the body will be interred in Westview cemetery. The little fellow died of membraneous croup and was ill only a few hours.

Toledo Cut Off by Snow.

Toledo, O., December 4.—The worst storm on Lake Erie this season is in progress. A heavy snow has nearly cut this city off from the outside world. Wires are down in every direction. Dozens of boats are in the bay and fears for the safety of many of them are entertained. The wind is blowing a gale over the lake.

No Street Cars at Findlay, O.

Findlay, O., December 4.—The heaviest snowstorm known in years has raged all day and street car traffic is entirely suspended and all railroad trains are very late.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

TERRY.—The friends and acquaintances of E. W. Terry, W. J. Williams and C. J. Barton are invited to attend the funeral of Hugh Terry from the residence, No. 170 Nelson street, at 10 a. m. today. The following gentlemen will act as pallbearers and meet at Hilburn & Bowden's, undertakers, No. 49 East Hunter street, at 9:15 a. m.: Albert Fulton, Hugh Lyndon, Thomas Evans, Milton Williams, Harry Williams, George Calloway, Edward Calloway, Woody Fryars.

Lyon & Co.'s "Pick Leaf" Extra Smoking Tobacco does not make every mouth as sweet as a rose, but comes "mighty nigh"—does give every one a most delightful smoke. Try it.

HALF RATES TO SELMA, ALA.

Southern railway will sell on December 5th and 6th, final limit December 9, 1898, tickets at one fare for the round trip on account of the race meet, Selma, Ala. Round trip fare from Atlant will be $6.75. Apply to any ticket agent for full information.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, manager. Wall paper, window shades and room molding. Handsome line new paper. 40 Marietta st. 'Phone 77.

Weak and Sickly,

System run down. Strength all gone. Sallow and don't care whether you live or die. You have dyspepsia. Take a few doses of Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy and it will cure you. It strengthens and beautifies the complexion. For sale everywhere.

Save Money on School Books.

Cut prices at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

"You Will Find It at Kamper's"

GENUINE BARGAINS.

FLOUR—A No. 1, $4 00 bbl.
SUGAR—"A" 21 lbs. $1 00.
RICE—New and White, 15 lbs $1.00.
OAT MEAL—Best Rolled, 40 lbs. $1.00.
TEA—50c grade, 3 lbs. $1.00.
Pancake Flour 5c pkg.

The Best Tea and Coffee Store

...THE COFFEE ROASTERS...

79 and 81 Peachtree St.

Five Per Cent Loans

ON BUSINESS PROPERTY.
SIX PER CENT LOANS
ON RESIDENCE PROPERTY.
Seven Per Cent Loans on Improved Farms.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN,

405-406-407 Gould Building.

Royal Insurance Co
OF LIVERPOOL.
ROCHESTER GERMAN INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN, AGENTS,

405-406-407 Gould Building.

THE NEW GOLF HATS

We are showing for Ladies in Marten, Brown and Pearl Felt are the same as those worn by New York's swelldom. Same thing can be said of our Trimmed Walking and Tallyho Hats.

THE GAY CO.

BUYING THE CLOTH AND MAKING IT UP,

And then selling it direct to the consumer—thats' you—is the only way to keep prices down to the lowest notch. There's no go-between about that way—there's no middle man's profit to be paid, which is no small thing, fully one-fourth at least. Nor is this all. In making clothes ourselves we know what goes into them. We know what is between the lining and the cloth—the hidden part. We know that where there ought to be linen canvas that we are not imposed upon with a cotton canvas—that where there ought to be careful hand work that it is not slighted by using a machine. Thus it is that our

SUITS AND OVERCOATS

Are not only the lowest priced, but of the best make only. We make them from start to finish and know every thread that goes into them. That's why we are always so anxious for you to compare our prices with others, as well as tell you every time you buy, "We'll make that right if it isn't right."

If you have some particular whim about your clothes which is not put in our ready-to-wear-garments, we will make it to your order. That's what our merchant tailor department is for.

Take Elevator for Boys' Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Dep'ts

STORES: Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street. Washington, corner Seventh and E Streets. Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

EISEMAN BROS.

OUR ONLY STORE IN ATLANTA---15-17 WHITEHALL.

IN THE SOCIAL WORLD

WOMAN and ...SOCIETY.

Continued from Third Page.

McCall, Watts, Waff, Griffith, Deming, Parker, duBignon, Symons, George Smith, Howard Smith W. Jennings Butts, Bayard Butts, Mayre, Meador, Young, Emanuel, Colson, Brobston, Davenport, Twitty, McGougan, Madden, Johnson, Tupper, Gilmore, Taylor, Titus, Ernest Fleming, Hoyt Gale, Q. Fleming.

Mrs. R. M. Tharin, after a pleasant visit to her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Scarlett, has returned to her home in Gainesville.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Fendig have returned from a several weeks' bridal tour, during which they visited all the principal cities of the north and east. They are at home to their friends now at the residence of the bride's parents and will shortly move into their elegant new home now under construction on the Boulevard.

Mrs. P. W. Godfrey and Mrs. Hardee, of Jacksonville, sister and mother of Mrs. J. D. Sparks, are guests of Mrs. Sparks at here home here.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Coney have returned from a pleasant visit to friends in Jacksonville.

Miss Caroline Walter, of Savannah, will spend a part of this winter in Brunswick the guest of Mrs. Harry F. Dunwody.

Mr. and Mrs. William Alford leave next week for Atlanta, where they will visit friends.

Miss Marie Tharin, of Gainesville, has returned home after a pleasant visit to Mrs. Joseph Scarlett.

Mrs. L. C. Bodet, Mrs. G. W. Blanton, Mrs. S. C. Atkinson, Mrs. W. H. Dyer, Mrs. J. A. Butts and Mrs. K. McKinnon are a party of ladies who have banded together to do King's Daughters' work during the present winter. They have been actively engaged in charitable work for a long time and do much good.

Mrs. Harry F. Dunwody will return home next week after a visit of some weeks in Savannah.

Miss Annie Wylly, of North Carolina, is the guest of Miss Josephine Burroughs at her home in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Barkuloo leave shortly for Colorado, where they will make their future home for the benefit of Mr. Barkuloo's health.

Mr. C. S. Maurice and family will arrive from the north on the 14th and go to Jekyl, where they are accustomed to spending the winter months.

Mrs. Edwin Fleming has returned to her home in Jacksonville after spending some time here with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Butts.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Leybourne, of High Springs, Fla., have moved to Brunswick and will make this city their future home.

Miss Dorothy Berrie is the guest of friends in Smithville.

Miss Isabel Atwood, of Darien, spent several days in the city this week, the guest of Miss Lilla Borroughs. Miss Atwood is now visiting friends in Atlanta.

Miss Fannie Grant Nightengale entertained at whist Thursday afternoon.

Miss Mai King will leave shortly for Savannah, where she will be the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Henry R. Jackson.

Miss Meta Scarlett entertained a jolly party of young people at her home, Fancy Bluff, on Wednesday evening last. Her guests were: Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Way, Misses May Berrie, Lilly Payne, of Darien; Memie Webster, Nella Webster; Messrs. Frank Stacy, Richard Thiot, Walter Way, Stetson Fleming, Maddox, T. Q. Fleming, Jr.

CANTON, GA.

W. A. Kitchen visited his brother in Acworth last week.

Miss Irene McAfee is visiting her sister, Mrs. Fannie M. Brown, at Barnesville, Ga.

Mrs. J. R. Coggins has returned home after a visit to her father's family in Nashville, Tenn.

Captain J. M. Brady and wife spent a few days of last week with Mr. and Mrs. George Osborne, of Tate.

Philip Kemp and wife, of Batesville, and Mrs. Mattie Crawley, of Roswell, visited the family of their brother, Dr. J. M. Bates, and other relatives in Canton last week.

Miss Poke Bennett, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. M. J. Hudson, of Canton, and other friends and relatives in Georgia for several months past, returned to her home in Holly Springs, Miss., Thursday last.

J. N. Barrett and wife, of Tate, spent a few days of last week with the family of J. W. McCallum.

Colonel and Mrs. George N. Chamlee, of Chattanooiga, Tenn., and Rev. Aquilla Chamlee, of Sandersville, Ga., visited their parents near Canton last week.

Miss Jessie Heard, of Walesca, is visiting Miss Leo Turor.

Lee Cross visited his mother's family at Birmingham last week.

CARTERSVILLE, GA.

The marriage of Miss Louis Mumford, secretary of the Woman's Press Club of Georgia and one of the brightest of Georgia's young women, to Mr. Oscar T. Peeples, a prominent lawyer and city attorney for Chattanooga, was a brilliant event. The marriage took place Thursday, December 1st, at 10 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, "The Oaks." Rev. W. F. Quillian, of Grace church, Atlanta, officiated. The house was elaborately and tastefully decorated. The attendants were Miss Lucy Jones, Miss Sarah Granger, Miss Hobbs, of Albany; Miss Cleghorn, of Summerville; Miss Simpson, of Rome; Miss Peeples, of Chattanooga; Miss Lowndes, Miss Mitchell, of Atlanta; Mr. Milton Anderson, Mr. Frank Nelson, Mr. Julian Peeples, Mr. B. Patton, Mr. Henry J. Stewart, Dr. James H. Atlee, of Chattanooga; Mr. Howell Peeples, of Atlanta; Mr. Logan Vaughan, of Cartersville. The ushers were Mr. A. S. Dickey, Mr. John R. Pitner, of Chattanooga; Mr. T. R. Jones and Mr. H. E. Cary, of Cartersville. Miss Mary Serena Mumford was maid of honor and Judge Floyd Estill, of Winchester, was best man. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony. Judge John W. Akin offered an eloquent toast to the bride and groom, which was responded to by Judge Floyd Estill. Among guests from a distance witnessing the nuptials were Judge and Mrs. Floyd Estill, of Winchester, Tenn.; Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Peeples, Mr. Robert L. Peeples, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Dickey, Mr. and Mrs. John Tromain, Mr. and Mrs. Spurlock, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bass, Mrs. R. L. Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Pitner, of Chattanooga; Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Dean, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Wardlaw, of Rome; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Cleghorn, of Summerville; Mrs. William King, Dr. and Mrs. U. O. Robertson, Mrs. John Candler, Miss Martha Goode, Miss Chamberlain, Misses Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Chamberlain, Mr. Thomas J. Peeples, Mr. and Mrs. George Lowndes, Mrs. O. E. Mitchell, of Atlanta.

Colonel J. W. Renfroe, of Atlanta, was with his brother, Major W. H. Renfroe, two or three days last week.

Mrs. F. R. Calhoun has returned to the city, after visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. L. Bate, at Barnesville.

Mr. Melvin Jones and Miss Pearl Deweese were married by Dr. Felton at his residence a few days ago.

Colonel Alexander Akerman, of Dublin, Ga., has been visiting his relatives here.

Miss Ola Bolt has resumed her art studies in Atlanta.

Miss Lillie Mitchell, of Rome, has been the guest of friends in the city.

Mrs. Annie Jones Graham has gone on a visit of several weeks to points in Kentucky.

Miss Dora Smith, who has been with Mrs. W. H. Best, has gone to Cordele, where she will join her mother.

Mr. Paul Jones, son of Evangelist Sam Jones, who has been ill several weeks, is up again.

Mr. Moses Schuer left a few days ago on a visit to Germany. He will spend several months at his old home at Bruchschal, Baden.

Miss Buena Cooper, of Avalon, Ga., who has been the guest of her cousin, Miss Jessie Cobb, several weeks, has returned home.

Miss Sarah Simpson, of Rome, is the guest of Mrs. Sam P. Jones. She attended the Peeples-Mumford wedding.

CALHOUN, GA.

Mrs. Nellie Peters Black, of Atlanta, spent several days last week at the Peters farm near town.

Miss Maggie Thornton, of Atlanta, spent Friday night with her parents and returned to Atlanta Saturday.

The many friends of Miss Idelette Hillhouse are glad to know that she has returned home after a visit of two weeks in Atlanta.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Nelson's many friends are glad to welcome them back from Texas, where they have resided for several years.

Mr. J. A. Hall spent Saturday in Rome.

Miss Kate Ferguson, one of Gordon county's most accomplished young ladies, spent several days in town last week visiting friends and relatives.

Miss Verdie Petty, of Cassville, was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. C. L. Stevenson, last week.

Captain John C. Printup, of Rome, was in town one day last week.

Miss Lillian Hill and Mr. Gordon Quinn were married Sunday at the home of the brides' father near town.

Miss Naomi White is quite ill at her home. Miss White has many friends who regret very much to hear of her illness.

Rev. John H. Cox returned from Spring Place last week, where he has been visiting for several days.

The many friends of Rev. M. S. Williams regret very much to know that he will not be the pastor of the Methodist church next year, but feel sure that Rev. S. A. Harris, his successor, will be heartily welcomed by the entire town.

Miss Lillie Roe, of Damascus is visiting friends here.

Miss Mildred Cantrell entertained a number of her friends at a birthday dinner last Saturday.

Mrs. M. A. Howard's many friends are sorry to know she is quite ill at Mr. White's boarding house.

Leslie White and George Rankin visited friends at Lily Pond Sunday.

Miss May Henderson spent Sunday with friends in Resaca.

Mr. Charley White, one of the Calhoun Normal college's brightest young men, spent Saturday and Sunday with home folks near Decora.

Mr. W. L. Ray visited his parents near Cash Sunday.

Rev. A. H. Rice, of Cassville, former pastor of the Baptist church at this place, spent several days in town last week on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. J. G. B. Erwin.



MISS CARRIE LOU POU, OF MADISON, GA.
She Is One of the Most Beautiful of Georgia's Many Pretty Young Women.

Miss Mamie Cabott, of Center, Ala., is visiting Miss Robbie Garlinton at Reeves Station.

Miss Addie Roach visited friends at Lick Creek last week.

Mr. Morris McConnell arrived in town one day last week from Florida. He has been doing guard duty over a body of convicts at a phosphate mine near Ocala, and will return there after the Christmas holidays.

Mr. Alton McDaniel will leave Calhoun about January 1st for a tw omonths 'tour of the north and east.

Mr. J. M. Neal, who has been absent from town for several months, returned Friday and resumed business.

Mrs. C. S. Lane, of Dalton, spent several days in the county last week visiting friends.

Miss Edna Johnson, of Rome, is visiting relatives in town this week.

The Peace Jubilee exercises to be held in Atlanta will be witnessed by a large number of Calhounites.

The young men composing the Calhoun brass band are making excellent headway under the direction of Professor G. Harwell in learning to master their instruments, and the outlook is that the town will soon have a good band.

Mr. Charley Barrett, one of the Western and Atlantic railroad's most efficient enginees, was in town Friday and Saturday.

COVINGTON, GA.

At Jersey, Ga., Wednesday, November 31st, Mr. J. Colley Broadnax and Miss Luvada Harris were united in marriage at the home of the bride's father, Mr. J. Thomas Harris. The bride is an accomplished lady and has many friends in the state. Mr. Broadnax is the eldest son of Hon. S. H. Broadnax, a prominent citizen of Walton county. After the marriage a reception was given the happy pair at the home of Mr. S. H. Broadnax from 12 to 3 p. m. The dinner was served in courses and the table decorations were beautiful. Mr. and Mrs. Broadnax received many handsome and useful presents. They are at home to their friends for the present at the home of the father of the groom.

DALTON, GA.

In Dalton society there is a calm after a great storm. Our prohibition election is over and the women and children won the fight. The county went dry last Thursday by 627 majority, twelve out of the thirteen districts of the county giving "dry" majorities. Dalton gave a "dry" majority of 291. The result in Dalton, if not in the outside county, is chiefly the work of the women's clubs and Christian women generally, for on election day it was a common thing to hear a voter say:

"I am not opposed to barrooms myself, but so many girls and women have begged me to vote 'dry' that I cannot vote 'wet.'"

The ladies of all classes of society can take credit for the largely increased 'dry' majority in this election.

The social event of the week was the marriage Wednesday evening of Miss Sylla W. Thomas, of Dalton, to Mr. Guy Crawford Hamilton, of New Orleans. It was a quiet home wedding, but a very elegant affair. Dr. George T. Goetchius, of Rome, performed the ceremony (the Episcopal service), assisted by Rev. W. L. Lingle. Mr. Robert McKellar, of Memphis, was the best man, and Miss Hattie Thomas, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. No invitations were issued, and only a few close friends (outside of the bride's family) were present, as follows: Mr. and Mrs. James S. Davant and Mr. Robert McKellar, of Memphis; Mrs. S. G. McLendon and S. G. McLendon, Jr., of Thomasville; Miss Laura Graham, of Cartersville; Miss Cora Erwin, of Atlanta; Revs. Dr. George T. Goetchius, of Rome, and Rev. W. L. Lingle, of Dalton; Mr. and Mrs. Dennis B. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Shaver, Mrs. Lilam W. Carter, Misses Ruth Allen, Grace Whitman and Annie Ponder; Messrs. Walter M. Jones, C. D. McCutchen and Frank DuBois. After an elegant supper the bridal couple left for a short visit to Washington and New York. They will spend the winter at the St. Charles hotel, New Orleans.

Mr. Harry Peak gave a delightful reception Thursday evening in honor of Mr. Herbert Self, of New York, who is visiting the family of Colonel Ben E. Green. The pleasure of the occasion was enhanced by recitations, musical selections and songs, and, after supper, dancing was enjoyed. Those present were: Misses Carrie and Lillie Green, Annie Ponder, Nell King, Annie Jobe, Alya O'Neill, Dimple McCamy and Eugenia Bitting; Messrs. C. D. McCutchen, Walter and Tom Jones, Frank Pruden, Julian Oglesby, Herbert Self, Will Allen, Will McCarty, John Stubbs and Frank Smith.

Rev. M. A. Matthews, of Jackson, Tenn., who has been here working for prohibition this week, was tendered a reception by Mrs. Dollie Dettor at the Hotel Dalton Friday evening. Dalton turned out almost en masse to greet the popular young divine.

The Lesche Club held a most charming session the past week. Miss Nell Moore read a paper on "The Art and Architecture of the Augustan Age;" "Poets of the Golden Age" were discussed—Ovid by Miss May Gordon, Virgil by Miss Lulu Blake and Horace by Miss Carrie Green. A discussion of "Why Was Roman Life Less Conducive to Development of Poetic Genius than the Greek?" was led by Miss Alice R. Moore, followed by the club.

The Alethea Club met Wednesday afternoon with Miss Bessie Carter and indulged in a musical programme. The history lesson was conducted by Miss Blanche Gardner; piano selection by Miss Bessie Carter; a paper, "Musical Instruments of Olden Times," by Miss Eugenia Bitting; vocal solo, by Miss Grace Smith; "Current Musical Events," by Miss Margie Shumate; piano selection, by Miss Carrie Kirby.

Mrs. L. N. Trammell, of Marietta, visited the family of Hon. Paul B. Trammell on Selvidge street this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Vance, of Atlanta, are visiting Mrs. J. L. Grigsby.

Mrs. James L. Higgie and daughter, Ophelia, of Tunnel Hill, visited the family of Mr. Ab Flemister this week.

Colonel J. T. Harris, of Summerville, visited the family of Dr. John F. Harris this week.

Miss Mary McGaughey, of Atlanta, will visit Miss Lucy Maddox about the 22d and spend the holidays in Dalton.

Miss Cora Deakins, of Jasper, Tenn., who has been visiting the family of her brother, C. A. Deakins, has returned home.

Colonel William Stanton, of Greenesboro, Ga., has been visiting the family of Horace J. Smith the past week.

Mrs. Mary Wootten, of Cleveland, Tenn., who has been visiting Mrs. W. H. Clayton, returned home the past week.

A. R. Davis, of Rome, visited in Dalton the past week.

Mrs. Sam Carter, of Carters, visited in Dalton the past week. Her daughter, Mrs. Hal Divine, and children, of Chattanooga, are boarding at Hotel Dalton.

Miss Annie Pruden returned the first of the week from a visit to the family of Colonel John L. Smith, of Cleveland, Tenn.

Miss Eula DeJarnette left the past week for an extended visit to Athens, Tenn.

J. T. McDonald, of Marion, N. C., visited his brother here during the past week.

Miss May Steed, of Cleveland, who has been visiting Miss Ethel O'Neill, and Mrs. C. D. Flowers, returned home the past week.

Mr. E. A. Stewart will move to Texas about January 1st.

Miss Laura Graham, of Cartersville, who has been visiting the family of General B. M. Thomas, has returned home. Miss Graham is a general favorite here and her visits are always enjoyed.

Lewis Henslee, of Atlanta, visited the family of J. L. Bender the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeff D. Thomas will spend the winter in Thomasville.

Mr. Porter G. Walker, a former esteemed Peak, of this city, has been elected cashier citizen of Dalton, son of Mrs. Dr. R. J. of the First National bank of Osborne, Kas., an honor over which his friends here congratulate him.

EASTMAN, GA.

The tacky party given by Misses Lula and Iris White at the residence of their father, Mr. D. O. White, on Thursday night last was beyond question one of the most enjoyable gatherings that it has ever been our pleasure to meet with.

The attendants were Misses Lizzie and May Brockman, Adelia May Paden, Lillian Long, Lillian Johnson, Edder Hamby, Willie May Jackson. The gentlemen were: Messrs. Roy Leddell, Swan Bennett, Arthur Orr, Emmett Paden, Walter Cheshire, Paul Huff, Clyde Cawthon, James Paden, Ross Jackson, Walter Stevens, Kimmie Mayson, Niles Cawthon, Lewis Hadley, Henry Huckleberry, Chester Bagwell, Ben Kelly, Joseph Evans, Luther Johnson and Henry Hollingsworth.

ELLAVILLE, GA.

Mr. Amos Ventress and Miss Willie May Patterson, two popular young people who reside in the country nine miles south of the city, were married at Rocky Mount church near the home of the bride last Sunday afternoon. The event was witnessed by a large number of relatives and friends and was quite an interesting one.

The local chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy held their usual interesting meeting Wednesday afternoon. The hours were devoted to reading war reminiscenses, interspersed with music and refreshments, and were very much enjoyed.

Mr. G. P. Booth and Miss Lena Pippin were married in Ozark on Wednesday evening last. Mr. Booth is the popular mail route agent between this city and Ozark and his bride is one of the latter city's prettiest and sweetest young ladies. Their many warm friends were no tslow in wishing them all the joy and happiness that earth could bestow.

The Catholic bazaar recently closed here was a pronounced success and the ladies were quite fortunate in raising a nice sum, which will be applied toward rebuilding the belfry and making some needed improvements in the church building.

A spider web party given by the children of the First Methodist Sunday school at the home of Captain and Mrs. George H. Dent Friday afternoon was a new departure in the way of a pleasant entertainment for the little folks and many of the young people. The programme was interspersed with refreshments deftly served and the hours were passed most happily.

Miss Lula Blair, of Spring Hill, is visiting friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. William McLeod, of Batesville, came down Wednesday and spent the day.

Mrs. E. K. Lamar and little daughter, of Jernigan, visited relatives here during the week.

Misses Alice Barham and Minnie Jordan, from over the river, have been visiting here.

Mr. Gerson Beringer is at home from several months' absence in New York.

Mrs. W. A. Alston and daughter, of Spring Hill, spent the day here Tuesday.

Mr. E. Stow, of Albany, Ga., spent a few days with his family here this week.

Miss Tina Fenn, of Clayton, is visiting friends here.

Mr. Eli S. Shorter has gone to Macon, Ga.

Mrs. S. M. Garrett has returned from a visit to Union Springs.

Mrs. W. D. Andrews, of Clayton, spent Thursday with friends here.

Mrs. L. P. Dozer, from the Georgia side, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. T. J. Ramser.

Mrs. A. H. Alston, of Clayton, is visiting in the city.

Mr. H. J. Williams, one of Ellaville's most popular business men, will be married to Miss Mamie Baldwin, of Talbotton, next Tuesday at 5 o'clock. They will leave immediately for Ellaville, their future home.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Edwards, of Louisville, Ky., are visiting relatives here.

Miss Annie Lewis, of Atlanta, is visiting Mrs. J. N. Cheney.

Lieutenant Davis, of the battleship Oregon, visited relatives here last week.

ELBERTON, GA.

Last Tuesday evening, at the Methodist church, occurred the marriage of Dr. Joseph Eggleston Johnson and Miss Georgia Jones Heard, Rev. B. F. Fraser, in a few appropriate words and in an easy manner, performing the ceremony.

The church was decorated by Florist Moss and was simple, yet beautiful. The large church was filled to overflowing with friends and acquaintances of the contracting parties, who are among Elberton's most popular young people.

The attendants were Mr. C. P. Harris with Miss Rebecca Tate; Mr. G. L. Herndon with Miss Irene Burch; Mr. O. M. Heard with Miss Daisy Blackwell; Mr. Henry L. Cleveland with Miss Victor Nardin, of Anderson; Mr. G. E. Heard with Miss Janet Burch; Mr. L. M. Heard with Miss Cornelia Green, of Washington; and Mr. J. H. Blackwell with Miss Sara Power, of Anderson. Miss Roberta Heard, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Hon. L. H. O. Martin best man. The bride, gowned in beautiful white, entered on the arm of her brother, Mr. John T. Heard. The entrance of the attendants was beautiful, as was the entire ceremony.

Immediately after the twain was made one the bridal party, with relatives and intimate friends, repaired to the old colonial home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Heard, where a reception was tendered and where the party remained until the town train arrived, which was boarded by the happy couple for Florida points.

The gifts were many and costly, and the wishes of happiness and success came from the entire town.

Among the visitors at the marriage were Misses Marshall, of Abbeville; Elsie Mauldin, of Anderson; Victor Nardin, of Anderson; Sara Power, of Anderson; Cornelia Green, of Washington, and Miss Annie Lee Cade, of South Carolina.

Dr. Johnson is a native of Hall county and is one of Elberton's most successful and popular physicians. Miss Georgia is one of the city's most fascinating and popular young ladies. They begin their married life under most auspicious circumstances, with the good will of an entire community.

EUFAULA, ALA.

Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Hoole, of this city, celebrated the fifty-ninth anniversary of their wedding here yesterday and were the recipients of many warm congratulations from a host of friends. Although approaching close to the four score and a half notch, Mr. Hoole is yet quite active and is blessed with all his mental faculties in a remarkably well preserved degree. His wife is but a few years his junior and is yet able to pursue her domestic duties and enjoy an occasional stroll down town. Mr. Hoole and his wife have been residing here for half a century and are regarded as perfect authority on old-time topics and incidents of the long ago. They are devout members of the Episcopal church and are Christians tenacious of truth and right, liberal in their benefactions and much given to charity. For many years Mr. Hoole figured conspicuously in the progressive industries of the city, and is now enjoying his closing years free from anxieties and the many cares that oppress.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

One of the most pleasant dances ever given in Greenville was the ball Friday night in Beattie's hall, given by the young men of the city in honor of General Kline and the officers of Camp Wetherill and their wives. The music by the Fifth Massachusetts regimental band was a most enjoyable feature of the evening. The officers were attired in full dress uniform and mingled with the conventional evening suits of the citizens and the lovely gowns of the ladies, the color effect was most delightful, making a scene of great beauty as the dancers were on the floor. Messrs. John H. Williams and J. O. Westfield were the floor committee and the introduction committee consisted of F. F. Spencer, J. Harvey Cleveland, J. O. Westfield and J. H. Williams.

Miss Alicia Hayne entertained at cards on Thursday evening at her home on North street. The gentlemen guests, with one exception, were officers from Camp Wetherill. The lady's prize was won by Miss Lillian Blythe and Captain Arnold, of the Second West Virginia regiment, was awarded the prize for the gentlemen.

At the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Mary Harrison, on Tuesday evening Miss Maggie Harrison was married to Mr. Walter B. Riley, of Rileys, Greenwood county, Rev. W. L. Richards officiating.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles Manly have been guests this week of Mr. and Mrs. Julius C. Smith. Tomorrow they leave for Lexington, Mo., where Dr. Manly has accepted the pastorate of the First Baptist church. His removal from South Carolina is greatly regretted.

Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson, Jr., is in Greenville for some weeks with the family of Colonel T. Q. Donaldson. Her husband, Lieutenant Donaldson, is now stationed at Neuvitas, Cuba with his command, company C. Eighth United States cavalry, regulars.

Mrs. S. M. Dungilson, of Hendersonville, N. C., with her niece, Miss R. D. Williams, has taken the house of Mrs. C. F. Dorroh on West McBee avenue and will spend several months in Greenville.

Mr. Elijah Brown, of Atlanta, has returned home, after a visit to his relative, Mrs. John H. Maxwell.

Mr. A. L. Herrin, of Seattle, Wash., is visiting among his friends in Greenville.

GIBSON, GA.

J. W. P. Whitley visited Augusta Tuesday.

Colonel E. B. Rogers visited Noah Tuesday.

Hon. W. R. Logue visited Augusta last Wednesday.

James A. Wood, of Spread, was in town Monday.

The Gibson attorneys visited court at Usry's Mill yesterday.

Colonel E. B. Rogers was in Warrenton on professional business Monday.

Mrs. J. B. Williams is visiting relatives and friends at Washington, Ga.

Misses Florine Logue and Susie Brassell returned to school at Haphzibah Monday.

Mrs. M. F. Thompson and children, of Lovett, are visiting relatives and friends in and around Gibson.

Mrs. Mattie Logue and little son, Harry, of Wrens, visited relatives and friends in Gibson this week.

Mrs. Sarah Killey, who has been visiting Mrs. B. W. Williams, returned to her home at Washington, Ga., Saturday.

Miss Kate Jones returned to her home in Warrenton Saturday, after a pleasant stay of a few days with Miss Bessie Kitchens.

GREENESBORO, GA.

A village improvement association was organizd here with Mr. H. Guisshe as president, Dr. J. H. Moncrief treasurer and Mr. W. B. Patillo, secretary. The organization hopes to do much toward making beautiful one of the most favorably located towns in Georgia

The Daughters of the Confederacy met this week at the home of Mrs. James B. Park. This chapter, the Miles W. Lewis, is doing good work, and is much interested in the noble purpose of educating the orphans of confederate soldiers; also in giving its mite to the Winnie Davis monument.

Miss Lucy Miller, a lady of many lovable traits, is very ill, and her recovery is not expected.

Rev. William M. Walton preached to a full house at the Church of the Redeemer yesterday. The life of this little church is its Sunday school of bright pupils and earnest teachers.

GRIFFIN, GA.

The most recent addition to the social clubs of Griffin is the C. A. K., which was formed last week, and numbrs among its charter members eight of the most prominent young men in the city. Mr. George Barrow, who was unanimously elected president, is worthy of the honor, as he is one of the leaders of the younger society set and by his pleasant and affable manners has made many friends among the old and the young. Under his capable guidance the club will no doubt become a permanent organization. The names which have already been enrolled are Mr. James Crawford Nutt, Mr. William Slaton, Mr. Charles L. Edwards, Mr. Warren R. Neel, Mr. Robrt F. Strickland, Mr. George J. Barrow, Mr. Eugene Bloodworth, Mr. Edgar O. Newton. For the present the meetings will be held at the Grantland Club rooms every tuesday evening.

Miss Myrtis West, of Milledgeville, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. W. M. Thomas. She has recently returned from a delightful visit to San Antonio, Tex., stopping over in Atlanta for several days with Miss Eugenia West, who entertained her in many charming ways. Miss West is a former Griffinite, and is receiving a great deal of attention from her old friends.

On Thursday Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wall entertained at an elegant dinner in honor of Mrs. E. T. Rees, of Hartford, Conn. Miss Mary Tinsley, of Macon, and Miss Myrtis West, of Milledgeville.

A delightful break in the monotony of social life was the delightful entertainment with which Miss Mattie Brewer complimented a number of her friends Thursday evening. The young ladies were served an elegant tea from 6 to 8 o'clock, and the young men invited called at 9 o'clock, after which an interesting and exciting game of crokinole was played. In this fascinating contest Miss Evelyn Reid and Mr. Cozby Sawtell were the winners of the handsome prizes. After the game delicious refreshments were served to the guests, who were: Miss Wall, Miss Evelyn Reid, Miss Bessie Word, Miss Carrie Miles, Miss Sarah T. Malone, Miss Mary Bayles, Miss Rebecca Nall, Miss Myrtis West, Miss Mattie Brewer, Miss Effie Bell, Mr. J. W. Haliburton, Mr. James C. Nutt, Mr. Ernest Carlisle, Mr. George Barrow, Mr. Will Slaton, Mr. Louis Niles, Mr. Charles L. Edwards, Mr. Eugene Bloodworth, Mr. Robert F. Strickland, Mr. Edgar Newton and Mr. Cozby Sawtell.

The Dorcas Society held a pleasant meeting on Monday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Thomas R. Mills.

The Hawthorne Club had a large attendance at the regular meeting Tuesday afternoon. It was decided that the members should immediately proceed to arrange for a very elegant entertainment to be given during the holidays.

Mrs. J. S. Boynton spent several days in Atlanta last week.

Misses Bessie Clark and Janie Brawner have returned home from a most delightful trip to Americus. While there they were the guests of Miss Wheatley and were the recipients of much attention.

Miss Mary Tinsley, after a few days' visit to Mrs. Thomas Nall, has returned to Macon.

The Current Topics Club met with Mrs. T. R. Mills Wednesday morning. Several interesting and well written papers were read on "Home Culture."

Mr. and Mrs. Seneca B. Sawtell, after ten days spent delightfully in Florida, have returned and are at home at Mr. J. P. Sawtell's.

The marriage of Miss Leila Price, of Clayton, Ala., and Mr. Dunn Carhart, of Griffin, on last Thursday evening, was quite a surprise to their many friends. Congratulations are being showered upon them and there are many good wishes for their happiness.

Captain Louis H. Kenan spent last week in Griffin. H was the guest of Colonel and Mrs. E. W. Hammond, on South Hill street.

Th friends of Mrs. Emily Louis, one of the oldest residents of Griffin, will be seriously grieved to hear of her serious illness.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Stevens, of Stevens Pottery, who have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. Lee Manly, have returned home.

Miss Maude Hammond is the guest of the Misses Tidwell, in Atlanta. She went up Thursday.

Mrs. Charles M. Neil was called to Atlanta this week by a telegram announcing the illness of her daughter, Mrs. W. K. Kendrick.

HARLEM, GA.

Mrs. John Harman Williamson and Mrs. Walter Bell has returned from a visit to Atlanta.

Miss Ruth Walton and Miss Mamie Paschal are visiting Augusta this week.

Rev. Mr. Bennett, of Greenesboro, Ga., cannot accept the call tendered him by the Baptist church at this place.

Rev. M. L. Troutman, of the North Carolina conference, is spending a few days in Harlem.

Miss Clinton McMillan will visit Atlanta this week.

Miss Reka Hicks has returned from Augusta.

LEESBURG, GA.

Hon. W. W. Hooks, of Americus, Ga., was married here this morning at 11 o'clock to Miss Nellie Forrester, daughter of Mr. R. A. Forrester. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Cutts, pastor of the Baptist church. The contracting parties boarded the 12 o'clock train for Americus, Ga., where they will entertain their friends at the Hotel Windsor.

NEWNAN, GA.

A most elegant reception was given at the home of Mr. S. J. Cavender on Tuesday evening last. The occasion was in honor of the debut of Mr. Cavender's beautiful daughter, Miss Ona. During the evening games were played and at 11 o'clock a daintily refreshing repast was served. A string band furnished music for those whose inclinations turned to the waltz. Miss Cavender is of a fascinating type of beauty and has many charming graces to endear her to the society of Newnan.

Miss Grace Linch, of Senoia, has been in the city with Miss Dollie Bohannon for a few days the past week.

Miss Emmie Moore, of LaFayette, Ala., is a beautiful visitor to the city, the guest of Miss Fannie Lou Hackney.

Mr. Charles Thompson, the young literateur of the city, has rendered an exhibition of his talent by winning a twenty dollar prize offered by The Outlook for selecting the best ten books published during the year.

Professor Daniel E. Walker closed the fall term of his school on Friday and entertained a number of his friends and invited friends of his pupils in the evening.

Two elegant bird and oyster suppers were served in the dining hall of the Hotel Pinson the past week. The one on Friday evening was given by a party of young men to the local musicians, and after the supper was finished soul-inspiring music was the chief feature of the evening. The other on the following evening was tendered the guests of the hotel by Mr. M. B. Parker. Mr. Parker has been a citizen of Newnan for the past two years and during that time has won for himself many loyal friends. In a few days he will leave for Shreveport, La., where he will be engaged in mercantile interests. Among his friends his geniality is proverbial and it is with genuine regret that they realize it is but a short time till the day of his departure.

NORCROSS, GA.

Rev. and Mrs. J. T. Robins, of Messena, are the guests of their mother, Mrs. Mary Brand.

Mrs. and Miss Hicks, of Texas, who have been visiting Mrs. S. T. McElroy, are now with relatives in Cartersville.

Colonel E. W. Born spent Wednesday in Laurenceville.

Rev. C. V. Weathers, the popular minister who has so ably served the Methodist church at this place for two years, has been returned.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Ewing are now at home to their friends in their pretty new home on Peachtree street.

Mr. J. M. Nesbit is on a business trip to Washington, D. C.

Mrs. N. F. Cooledge and granddaughter, Miss Lillian McDaniel, are visiting Mr. Fred J. Cooledge, of Atlanta.

OGLETORPE, GA.

The Ladies Missionary Society held a China tea at the resodence of Hon. W. S. McKenzie, on Tuesday, November 29th, for the purpose of raising money for certain missionary undertakings in China. The following interesting programme was executed: Scripture lesson, by the president, Mrs. H. N. Gardner; prayer by Rev. C. W. Durden; music, by Montezuma orchestra; vocal solo, by Mrs. W. L. McKenzie; poem, by Miss Lizzie Lewis; recitation, by Miss Mary Parks; vocal solo, by Miss Nettie Young; Chinese etiquette, etc.

Mrs. Annie Holt and Miss Corine were typical Chinese costumes and acted as hostesses. Misses May Vinson, Nettie Young, Alice Wicker and Fornie Walters were also handsomely clad in rich colored costumes, and contributed much to the success of the occasion.

The entertainment was a complete success in point of collection made, attend an enjoyment.

SANDERSVILLE, GA.

Mr. I. W. Newman was in Albany one day last week in attendance upon the funeral of his aunt, Mrs. Brown. She was a sister of our clever and efficient ordinary, Major M. Newman.

Mr. Hymie Hymes, one of Sandersville's best young men, left here last Tuesday to accept a position in Savannah. While his many friends regret his departure, yet their best wishes accompany him to his new home.

Sandersville has been rather quiet the past week on account of the unpleasant weather.

On Wednesday evening a few of Mrs. Huntley's friends were pleasantly entertained at whist at Glen Villa.

Thursday evening Miss Bostick entertained in a most pleasant manner the young people at her home in West End.

It will be pleasing to the many friends of Mr. J. R. Veal to know that ht has recovered from his recent illness and is now able to be on the streets.

Professor C. Whitehurst spent Saturday in Gordon.

Mr. Frank Chambers, of Irwinton, is with his brother, Mr. Hugh Chambers, for a few days.

Mr. Frank Smith was in Tennille Sunday to see the home folks.

SUWANEE, GA.

A most delightful crokinole party was given by Miss Maude Brogdon at her mother's residence, on Brown street, Friday evening last, and was highly enjoyed by all present. At the conclusion of the game light refreshments were served, which added much to the pleasure of the occasion. Miss Ora Harris, the accomplished organist of the Methodist church, furnished the music, assisted by Mrs. R. E. Johnston and Miss Maude Brogdon, members of the Suwanee Glee Club, and the music, both vocal and instrumental, was beautifully rendered. Those present were: Mrs. R. E. Johnston, Misses Jessie Octavia Brown, Gip Ophelia Brown, Ora Henrietta Harris, Maude Ines Brogdan and Miss Sallie Latimer, of Woodstock, Ga.; and Messrs. R. E. Johnston James Embert Brown and Mr. W. H. Carlisle of Greenville, S. C.; also Dr. E. D. Little, of this place, and Dame Rumor has it that he is out prospecting and is considered a center shot, but not good on the "wing."

TIFTON, GA.

Dr. P. H. Askew and wife, of Nashville, are visiting relatives at the doctor's old home in Parret this week.

Rev. C. E. Crawley leaves tomorrow for conference at Hawkinsville. The good wishes of hundreds of parishioners here go with him

Miss Caro Barrett, of Ocala, Fla., is visiting Mrs. C. E. Hurst, on Central avenue.

Miss Ellie Mae Wooten, of Leary, is visiting in Tifton, the guest of Mrs. J. L. Jay, Jr., wife of the clever auditor of the Tifton and Northeastern railroad.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McCoy, prominent citizens of Talbotton, Ga., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Greene, on Sixth street.

Mr. W. F. Culpepper, of Terrell county, was a Tifton visitor this week.

Miss Bessie Marsh, of Tennille, Ga., is the guest of Mrs. John G. Padrick, on Park avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Towns, of Lenoia, Ga., are the guests of their daughter, Mrs. W. W. Banks, wife of the cashier of the Bank of Tifton.

Captain and Mrs. John H. Phillips returned yesterday from a few days' visit to Fitzgerald.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Lennon left last Saturday for Brownson, Fla., where they will spend the winter at Captain Lennon's Florida home.

WATKINSVILLE, GA.

Rev. L. T. Reid and family, of Lawrenceville, visited Watkinsville last week. The Baptists here have called Rev. Reid for next year and he will make this his home in future.

Miss Mattie Johnson spent Thursday in Athens.

Mr. O'Shealds, of Monroe, was in Watkinsville this week, the guest of Sheriff Overby.

Mr. J. C. Anderson, of Farmington, paid us a pleasant call last Wednesday.

Rev. J. H. Wood will fill his regular appointment at Maxeys Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. B. E. Overby and Mrs. N. A. Brooks visited Athens Thursday.

Messrs. Claude Anderson and Tom Hutchins visited Winterville this week.

Miss Fannie Langford has been visiting relatives at Elder this week.

Rev. J. S. Askew returned Wednesday from Augusta, where he has been attending conference for the past week. Rev. Askew was sent to Homerville. He has served this pastorate faithfully and well and the people are loath to give him up. His place will be filled by A. J. Hughes, of Lexington.

Mr. Ed N. Center, of High Shoals, was in Watkinsville Thursday.

Clever Dave Osborne and family, of Elder, will move to Watkinsville some time in the near future. Mr. Osborne will engage in the mercantile business here.

Rev. J. H. Wood preached two able and highly interesting sermons at the Christian church last Sunday. This church is strong in Watkinsville and they may feel proud of their record for good in the community.

WASHINGTON, GA.

On Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Y. M. Green, at their beautiful home on Main street, entertained a party at progressive euchre in honor of Mrs. McCaw, of Macon. Mrs. J. A. Terry won the lady's prize and Dr. J. G. Wright the gentleman's. An elegant supper was served at 11 o'clock. Those present were Hon. and Mrs. Frank H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. E. Y. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Latimer, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Terry, Dr. and Mrs. John James Hill, Hon. and Mrs. B. S. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Barksdale, Misses Fannie Andrews, Sallie Belle Lewis, and Sarah Lizzie Irwin, Messrs. Harry O'Neil, T. B. Glenn and J. G. Wright.

Mrs. A. L. King has returned from Decatur, Ill.

Miss Vola Benson is visiting the Misses Dorr, of Augusta.

Miss Mary Cozart left yesterday for Augusta, where she will visit for some weeks.

Mr. W. A. Miller and Mr. Edward Miller has just been on a pleasant visit to Washington.

Miss Corine Green left yesterday for Macon to be the guest of Miss Emma Wise.

Mrs. McCaw, who has been visiting Mrs. T. M. Green, returned to her home in Macon today.

Mrs. Clifford Hull has returned from Baltimore and Washington.

WAYNESBORO, GA.

Miss Minnie Toombs Jones and Judge George F. Cox were married today at noon. The wedding occurred at the residence of Miss Jones's mother on Jones avenue. The wedding was a simple but beautiful home affair and only a few intimate friends and relatives of the young couple were present. Miss Jones is the daughter of the late Colonel John J. Jones and a young woman who is the happy possessor of many charming traits of character. Judge Cox is one of the ablest members of the Waynesboro bar. He is now serving his first term as judge of the court of ordinary, where the constant display of his genial courtesy has won for him the friendship of every citizen who has come in contact with him.

WILLIAMSON, GA.

Last Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock Miss Clara Leone Banks and Mr. Thomas E. Drewry, of Williamson, were united in marriage at the residence of Dr. J. C. Beauchamp, the bride's uncle, Rev. D. A. Brindle officiating. After the marriage the bridal party repaired to the home of the groom's parents, where an elegant reception was tendered them from 8 until 12 o'clock.

ZEBULON, GA.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Harper tendered a delightful entertainment to a few of their friends Tuesday evening in honor of their guest, Miss Jessie McLendon, of Concord.

The parlor and hall were decorated with chrysanthemums and roses of rare beauty.

Crokinole, carroms and other games were enjoyed until a late hour.

Delicious refreshments were served during the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Harper always entertain in a very charming manner.

Those present were: Misses Jessie McLendon, Gertie Bussey, Trinnie Redding, Annie Howell, Genie and Susie Beckham.

Messrs. Will Howell, Hartford and Sidney Green, Harry Maples and Colonel C. R. Gwyn.

Mrs. E. F. Dupree returned Monday from a visit to her brother, R. K. Reeves, of Athens.

Miss Fannie Means is visiting friends in Molena.

Dr. J. L. Graves, of this place, will be married to Miss Minnie Eason, of Atlanta, Wednesday, December 7th.

A social meeting of the Epworth League was held at the residence of Judge J. M. Means Friday evening.

DON'T STRAIN YOUR EYES
GET A WELSBACH
THERE'S ONLY ONE GENUINE
HERE IT IS
REDUCED TO $1.00
FOR SALE AT THE GAS OFFICE CORNER BROAD & ALA.
A CHEAP AND MELLOW LIGHT.

G. P. Putnam's Sons
NEW YORK LONDON
Beg to inform their customers that their well-known water-marked writing papers
PUTNAM'S KNICKERBOCKER VELLUM
Cream, Azure, and White Tints, and
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PUTNAM'S PERFECT INK
Writes Black, Stays Black, Flows Freely
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They Cannot Stick
Correspondence Invited
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SARA GATHRIGHT DUNLAP, LOUISVILLE, KY.
A Famous Kentucky Beauty Who Will Visit Friends in Atlanta This Week.

JUBILEE TO BE NATIONAL EVENT

Nearly All the Prominent War Heroes Are To Take Part.

MANY EVENTS ON PROGRAMME

The Two Days Will Be Completely Filled with Interesting Features.

THURSDAY MORNING'S GREAT PARADE

Every Civic Association in the City Will Have a Place in Line and the Sight Will Be Most Imposing—Committee To Meet Today.

Nine days—and then the Jubilee begins.

The scope of the celebration has widened beyond the expectations of its most sanguine promoters. The Jubilee has grown until it has become a national event of great interest and importance. It will be the expression of a whole nation's joy over the successful conclusion of a whole nation's war.

More national figures will be here during the celebration than were ever gathered together in a southern city. Nearly all of the men who played star parts in the trouble with Spain have agreed to be Atlanta's guests for the occasion and join with Atlanta in celebrating the ending of hostilities.

All preparations are now well nigh complete. Only a few details remain to be arranged, and these will be completed in a few days.

The executive committee of the association has formulated a programme of entertainments that will constitute an almost continuous performance.

The civic organizations of the city have also filled the two days with events of great interest.

Efforts will be made to secure a brigade or two of soldiers from Camp Poland for the occasion. It is thought there is every prospect of this being done. Their uniforms and flags and bands will lend a great deal to the festivities that will make the event complete from every point of view.

The floral parade, scheduled to take place on the afternoon of the 14th, will be the largest and most beautiful display of its kind ever witnessed in the south. There are already more than a hundred entries and others will come in between now and the date fixed for the parade. Handsome prizes for the most tastefully decorated vehicles have been offered, so as to create the greatest possible competition.

The civic and military pageant on the following morning will be the grandest in the history of Atlanta—and Atlanta has had some imposing things of this kind.

All the civic organizations of the city will have a place in line.

The banquet Thursday night, which will be the crowning feature of the whole event, will probably come nearer assembling all the public greatness of the nation than any banquet ever held.

The executive committee will meet at Jubilee headquarters in the Kimball house this morning and important business will be transacted.

This will be the busiest week yet in Jubilee circles.

THE WOUND PROVED FATAL.

W. H. Barbour, Who Shot Himself, Died Yesterday—Act Was Suicidal—Leaves a Family.

W. H. Barbour, the custom house janitor, who shot himself with suicidal intent Saturday night, died from his wound yesterday morning at half past 11 o'clock.

As was stated in Sunday's Constitution, Barbour went to his home, 89 Walton street, Saturday evening about 7 o'clock and told his wife he was tired of life. Shortly afterwards, while standing alone at the foot of the stairway, he fired a pistol ball into his left breast near the heart. He was taken to the hospital half an hour after the shooting and the physicians saw he was fatally wounded.

Barbour leaves a wife and four little children. He had been drinking Saturday, and, aside from this, no cause could be ascribed for the deed.

SHED TUMBLES ON A WOMAN.

Wild Report Carried to Police—Rebecca Carr, a Negro Woman, Hurt by the Accident.

A woodshed tumbled down in the rear of No. 163 East Hunter street yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, and Rebecca Carr, a negro woman, was caught in the falling timbers and badly hurt.

When the accident occurred the evening watch was about to leave the police barracks and a man rushed in and exclaimed:

"House fallen down and five women killed."

Then he whispered to Captain Jennings that only three had been killed and two were injured.

"The women are under the debris," he reported to the captain, "and we need the help of the police to get them out."

Captain Jennings dispatched Sergeant Brenning with six men to the scene at once.

When the place was reached it was found that no women had been killed and that only one was hurt.

The injured woman was taken to the Grady hospital, where it was found that her right leg was broken below the knee and she was also bruised about the body.

The rain and wind caused the shed, a small affair, to topple over.

The man who rushed to the police barracks with the wild report disappeared before the police could find out who he was.

STRANGE TRIP OF AN AGED WOMAN

From Arkansas to North Carolina She Begs Her Way.

ARRIVED HERE SATURDAY NIGHT

She Tells of Her Traveling Across the Country.

RELATIVES SHIPPED THE OLD WOMAN

Atlanta Authorities Pass Her on and She Left Yesterday for Another Place—Her Story.

The police were called upon Saturday night last to look after the pitiful case of an old woman. Late Saturday evening an old woman, who was scarcely able to walk on account of the infirmities of old age, was among the passengers who alighted from the Southern train which arrived from Birmingham. She told the first person she met that she wanted a policeman to take care of her, and when an officer approached her she said:

"Honey, you will have to pass the old woman along like the rest o' them have done."

The poor old creature explained to the policeman that she had been started on a long journey by relatives in Arkansas to other relatives in North Carolina, and those out in Arkansas had told her to beg her way as she went. They had learned her a lesson which she knew by heart, for in every town she reached she told the story about wanting a free pass to go to the next town in the direction of North Carolina. From town to town she had made the trip in this way, and reached Atlanta with the same story to tell of her trip across the country alone and penniless.

The woman was sent to the police barracks for the night, where she was given lodging. To Captain Jennings she repeated her story and the captain gave her a supper and a breakfast and arranged with the chief of police to get her a pass to Charlotte.

To a reporter of The Constitution the old woman told the following remarkable story of her trip, speaking in a tremulous voice:

"My name is Liza Ann Hunter, and I been a-living with my daughter, Mrs. Austin Tidwell, on a farm near Winthrop, Ark. They told me I ought to go to see my brother, James L. Riley Gillette, in Elizabeth City, N. C. I had a few dollars when I first left to get me something to eat, but that's all gone now, honey, and I just ain't got a cent with me now. They told me to tell the people along the way that I was old and poor and to ask them to get me free passes. So I been a-doing it, and so far I have done mighty well. Folks have been mighty kind, but it's kinder lonesome, and I will be mighty glad when I get to my brother's home. In some of the towns I passed through they talked about sending me to the poorhouse, but I begged them out of that, and once they came so near doing it that I cried. Some folks give me money and victuals on the cars, and one little blue-eyed baby actually called me grandma. That made me feel good and it was about the best words I heard since I left my old home."

Mrs. Hunter said she was seventy-eight years of age. Her face was shriveled and she was bent and had to hobble with a stick when she walked.

The attaches at the police barracks treated her with the greatest consideration. She was given the best room in the detention department and served with good meals. A small purse was made up for her before she left.

Yesterday morning the old woman left on the Southern railway for Charlotte.

BOARD WILL MEET NEXT WEEK.

Ladies Will Visit the Schools This Week and Meet Next Monday To Exchange Views.

The board of lady visitors appointed to inspect the schools will meet next Monday morning at 11 o'clock in the committee room at the Boys' High school building, corner Courtland and Gilmer streets. At this meeting the ladies will exchange views upon the management of the schools and will tell what they saw.

When the board last met the present week was designated as one to be devoted by the ladies to visiting the schools. They will pay particular attention to the management of the schools in their own wards, but will endeavor to visit all public schools in the city.

It is probable that the meeting next Monday will be interesting. The members of the board of visitors have begun their work with great zest and they will pay strict attention to what is transpiring in the schools.

SMOKE MATTER UP AGAIN TODAY

City Council Will Meet in Regular Session This Afternoon.

WARM DEBATES MAY OCCUR

Ordinance Committee Will Make a Report on Smoke Law.

MAYOR'S VETO OF THE ATLANTA HOME

The Atlanta Railway Company Will Present Two Petitions—Will Be a Unusually Busy Session.

The regular session of the city council at the chamber of commerce at 3 o'clock this afternoon promises to be of unusual interest There are several questions of importance to be considered, and it is probable that the meeting will last for some time.

Chief among the matters to be taken up will be the smoke ordinance, which will probably be settled one way or the other this afternoon. The fight against dense smoke has been a long and hard one, and it is now in the hands of the ordinance committee. This body held a meeting last week, but decided to adjourn until some time today before the council meeting, when a report will be prepared. The council seems to be evenly divided on the smoke question, and there is likely to be a warm debate when the matter comes up this afternoon.

Chairman Mayson, the author of the anti-smoke law, will work assiduously for the enforcement of the ordinance. He will be opposed by Councilman Hammond, who introduced the ordinance to repeal the smoke law at the last session of the council, and Aldermen Rice and Turner. These gentlemen believe there is no necessity for such a law, and that its provisions are impracticable as well as a hardship on the amenable ones. A lively debate resulted from the consideration of the ordinance at the last council meeting, and a repetition is expected this afternoon.

The Atlanta Home Matter.

Another matter that may come up in the council this afternoon in the mayor's veto of the act granting the Atlanta Home Insurance Company exemption from taxation on its capital stock. The tax committee reported in favor of exemption, and the council passed this report at the last session, but the mayor stopped proceedings by decorating the papers with his veto.

The whole matter was then referred to the finance committee, which has been too busy with the new bond issue last week to consider the tax question. Chairman Peters stated yesterday he would probably call a meeting of the finance committee some time today before the council meeting and act on the mayor's veto. It is generally predicted that the veto will stand, and that the Atlanta Home will be compelled to pay its taxes.

The regular election for municipal officers takes place next Wednesday in Atlanta, and the council will make a sufficient appropriation therefor this afternoon. It is thought that $300 will cover the bill.

Two petitions from the Atlanta Railway Company will be presented. In the two routes recently granted the company by the council, only one track was provided from Loyd street on Mitchell to Capitol avenue, while from Loyd to Broad double tracks were required. The company asks that it be allowed to lay double tracks from Loyd along Mitchell street and Capitol square around the curve into Capitol avenue, in order to facilitate its traffic.

The new grants also require the company to pay the city the value of all paying on which the tracks are to be laid. The company in its second petition asks that the value of this paving be assessed, so that the proper payments can be made.

There will be several other petitions of interest to come up at this meeting, but as the year is almost gone and very little money remains in the regular apportionments, it is probable few appropriations will be made.

COMMISSIONERS WILL MEET.

Regular Monthly Session of County Board To Be Held Wednesday.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of county commissioners will be held in the court house annex, Wednesday. There will be a number of important matters to come up before the board, and it is probable that several lively discussions will occur.

Superintendant of Construction Wilkins has completed his plans for the new annex to the present courthouse, and these will be received by the board.

JUSTIN H. McCARTHY, WHO LECTURES HERE THURSDAY



CRIMINAL COURT TO CONVENE TODAY

The December Term Will Begin with a Heavy Docket.

JUDGE CANDLER ON THE BENCH

W. G. Shockley Will Be Tried on Next Wednesday by Consent.

FIVE MURDER CASES TO BE HEARD

Fifteen Burglaries, Five Assaults To Murder and Many Other Lesser Offenses To Be Investigated.

The December term of the Fulton county criminal court will convene this morning. Judge Candler will be on the bench and it is probable, if all the cases on the docket are disposed of, the court will be in session for several days and perhaps the entire week. Judge Candler usually conducts the court in a businesslike way, and he will require no more time to try the cases before him than absolutely necessary to hear the evidence and argument.

There is a large number of important cases to be tried. Among them are five murders, five assaults to murder, five larcenies, fifteen burglaries, one assault to rob, two felonies and one misdemeanor. W. G. Shockley, who is alleged to be insane and is indicted for the murder of John Bishop on a trolley car about a month ago, will be tried on Wednesday. His case has been set down for hearing at this time, as the attorneys for Shockley will bring a number of witnesses here from Madison, the home of the defendant, to testify concerning his sanity.

John Asbury, who is charged with the murder of Carl Mills, the policeman, will be tried for murder. At the November term of the court Asbury was tried, but after the jury had the case under consideration for twenty-four hours, it was unable to reach a verdict and a mistrial was declared. The evidence against Asbury is considered strong. He admitted his guilt to a number of negroes, according to the evidence at the former trial.

Tom Guffie will be tried for the murder of a man named Peeks at Fort McPherson. Son Stargent and Sweety Harper will be tried for the murder of a negro at East Point several weeks ago.

As usual on the docket, the greater number of cases are made for numerous burglaries which have been committed in the county since the last term of the court. Julius Rembrant will be tried for a misdemeanor.

The following are the cases on the docket:

MURDER—W. G. Shockley, John Asbury, Tom Guffie, Son Stargent, Sweety Harper.
ASSAULT TO MURDER—John V. Fain, Sydney Page, D. P. Phillips, Ed Tyree, Sam Nichols.
BURGLARY—Daniel Davis, Jim Spencer, Ollie Simmons, Jim Davis, Charles Gardener, Adolphus Butler, George Bankston, George Freeman, Ed Freeman, Will Thomas, Israel Dain, Oliver Berry, Jim Davis, James Woodall, Will Rawls.
LARCENY AFTER TRUST—Will Wright, Leonard Lewis, John Sullivan.
LARCENY—Ed Singleton, George Ponder, George Coppage.
FELONY—George Irby, Will Thomas.
MISDEMEANOR—Julius Rembrant.
ASSAULT TO ROB—J. B. Williams.

TREASURE EASILY GOTTEN.

Great Inducements Are Offered by The Constitution Century Club.

Such an opportunity as never before offered and of which our readers are eagerly availing themselves is now presented through "The Century Club," which places within easy reach a full set of ten volumes of the newly completed Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia.

The public has been asked lately to buy all sorts of reference works at apparently low prices, but an examination reveals the fact that most of them are dear at any price. Cheap reprints of out-of-date works, whose day of usefulness has passed long since, are presented with many high-sounding assurances of integrity and worth. These may be good enough to fill vacant shelf space in libraries of those who buy books by the pound and pictures by the square yard, but when it comes to use, they are "dead sea fruit," bringing naught but disappointment and discouragement.

Nothing, in fact, so dulls the edge of investigation as to search and not find, and this condition confronts every person who, when buying a general reference work, is not careful to get the best. There is no chance of a mistake in selecting the Century Co.'s master production, for every one knows that nothing is turned out from that establishment which does not bear the mark of highest scholarship, of unremitting care and perfect workmanship, their crowning achievement being the matchless Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia, the result of fifteen years of literary labor and an expenditure of over $1,000,000.

It is not the work of any one man or even any hundred men. More than 500 editors, sub-editors and writers on special subjects were employed upon it from first to last, some of them devoting the best years of their lives to this work alone. It stands a lasting monument to the enterprise of the Century Co. and to the breadth and depth of American scholarship.

It is hardly necessary to dwell upon the merits of the work. Its inspection and use alone can convey an adequate idea of its manifold points of superiority over all other reference works. It is more timely to impress upon readers the importance of embracing the present opportunity to procure it—an opportunity temporarily available through "The Century Club," membership in which is now open for a limited time. This membership carries with it the privilege of making the work your own at an extremely low price and on the easiest terms, and when you once have the Century in your home or office you have a literary and educational treasure which will be standard throughout your lifetime.

INSURANCE MAN ARRESTED.

E. D. White Locked Up About a $5 Draft Which Is Said To Have Been Worthless.

Yesterday afternoon E. D. White an insurance canvasser, was arrested on a warrant charging him with cheating and swindling. The warrant was sworn out by Sam Clarke, who claims that White got him to indorse a worthless draft.

White is a respectably dressed man about thirty years of age. He has been canvassing for a life insurance company and has resided in Atlanta about a year. After he was locked up at police barracks yesterday he made several efforts to get some one to sign his bond and failed

He said about the case: "I am being imposed on. I admit that Sam Clarke indorsed a draft for me for $5, but that amount was owed me by the firm in Chattanooga for some work I did. I have just secured a good position and I fear this will ruin me."

The arresting officers say that Clarke swore out the warrant before Justice Foute last Saturday, and that it is claimed the prosecutor signed a draft purely as a matter of personal accommodation to White and the draft was returned as worthless.

White will be tried before Justice Foute this afternoon.

Rabbi Marx a Delegate.

Rabbi David Marx left the city last night for Richmond, Va., as a delegate from the Jewish congregation to attend the convention of the Hebrew Union Congregations of the United States.

RAILWAY TAXES ON THE INCREASE

Carriers Will Pay This Year More Than $45,000,000 in Taxes.

THEIR STAMP BILL IS IMMENSE

Freight Charges Have Decreased Rapidly for Many Years.

COTTON FREIGHT RATES VERY LOW

When the Compress and Terminal Expenses Are Deducted There Is Little Left for the Roads.

The railroads of the United States pay millions in taxes every year. This year their total taxes will run up to more than $45,000,000.

While property as a rule is decreasing in value and paying less taxes, the railroads are contributing more than they ever did before to the support of the national, state, municipal and county governments.

In the matter of stamps on bills of lading the railroads will pay more than any other one interest into the treasury on account of the war.

Foreign investors are paying particular attention to the question of taxation in the United States. The London Statist, which is an authority in England, said recently:

"It is the local taxation imposed by states, counties and municipalities which is really heavy. We showed in a recent issue how serious it is and how rapidly it is growing. Undoubtedly, it ought to be checked. Perhaps the best way of dealing equitably would be to follow the example set by the state of Wisconsin, which imposes a special state tax on the railways within its jurisdiction, but exempts them from all county and municipal rates. In any event, this question of railway taxation in the United States requires close watching and serious discussion. The American people, we are quite aware, have no wish to press unduly upon any interest, but they are busy, and unless their attention is specially directed to the matter they are apt to overlook a system which threatens to become oppressive."

Writing of the increase in taxes and the decrease in rates, Robert P. Porter, the statistician, says:

"Within the last month I have conversed with half a score of our strongest railway presidents, and while all else seems flourishing around them, the railway business, they declare, could hardly be worse. Rates have gone down so low per ton per mile that they are almost afraid to face their 1898 reports. Several systems will show less than four mills per ton per mile—less than half a cent for carrying one ton or 2,000 pounds one mile. Another mill per mile added to these unprofitable rates would have increased by $95,000,000 the railway revenue on the traffic of 1897. What industry would have been injured by this increase? Surely not the industry of agriculture. Instead of which the extra screw on the downward grade has knocked off thirty millions from the gross earnings of 1896.

"A valuable report recently issued by the department of agriculture gives an elaborate series of tables comparing the decline in prices of all classes of commodities and in railway rates. Including 1896, the reduction in the price of only one crop, and that of minor importance, is seen to have been greater that in freight rates. The decline in the latter, taken for a period of thirty years, has been 23 per cent greater than in that of hay. In this report the rapid decline in the cost of transportation is shown by the quantity of a commodity which now has to be given to transport it a given distance compared with the quantity it used to take. Thirty years ago it took one bushel out of five and three-fourths bushels to transport wheat east from Chicago; in 1897 only one bushel out of seventeen and one-fourth bushels. In other words, seventeen bushels of wheat are now taken from Chicago to New York for the same toll as five bushels in 1867. The report shows that the same is substantially true of other commodities, and that railway rates have declined out of proportion to the decrease in the prices of merchandise carried. How much longer this condition of affairs can be maintained it is impossible to forecast."

The rates on cotton in this section include the compress and terminal charges and the ocean freight, if the cotton is for export. With these charges deducted, the actual revenue to the railroads is in many cases absurdly low. For instance, the roads get only 50 cents as their share for hauling a five-hundred-pound bale from Memphis to Brunswick. Uncle Sam would collect that much for twenty-five letters, weighing all told less than one pound.

MERCHANTS GO ON RECORD.

The St. Louis Mercantile Club Indorses the Anti-Scalping Bill.

The merchants associations in the west are moving aggressively against the ticket scalpers. An organization in Chicago is engaged in a regular crusade against the ticket brokerage business and it is working with system.

Last week the Mercantile Club of St. Louis gave a dinner, at which ticket scalping was discussed by leading business men of that city and by representatives of the Travelers' Protective Association, the Order of Railway Conductors and others.

Mr. George H. Daniels, general passenger agent of the New York Central railroad; Mr. E. E. Clark, grand chief conductor of the Order of Railway Conductors; M. W. Phelan, chairman national railroad committee of the Travelers' Protective Association, were among the speakers. Mr. Phelan stated that his association had gone on record against ticket scalping.

The scalper stands in the traveling man's way, said Mr. Phelan. The broker is responsible for the failure of so many roads to sell interchangeable mileage books. These books are easily manipulated by scalpers and the railroads of the south do not issue them.

Grand Chief Clark spoke strongly in favor of an anti-scalping law. Railway conductors are anxious to see the brokerage business broken up because it gives them so much trouble. Mr. Clark pointed this out very clearly. He said in the course of his address:

"Not content with having, by fraudulent means, made a ticket seem to be good, they sell that ticket to the poor and unsophisticated traveler, taking therefor the last money he possesses, not caring whether the traveler gets through on it or not. They know he has no more money, and they do not fear his returning to demand an accounting.

"The conductor has a human heart, and it is extremely unpleasant to be obliged to eject from the train the poor, thinly clad, aged and perhaps hungry man or woman who has purchased one of these worthless tickets. But the conductor has no option. It is a question of self-preservation with him, and he must act.

"It is trying and distasteful for the conductor to have to quarrel with the well-to-do but economical passenger who would have the conductor honor a ticket which he (the passenger) knows full well the conductor has no right to honor nor the passenger to use. The conductor must quietly and firmly decline, and then, in many cases, is called upon by the officers to explain his conduct, which the irate passenger has untruthfully reported as ungentlemanly, profane and improper. Conductors have frequently been obliged to defend themselves from personal assaults made by ill-tempered persons, whose ill temper was made worse by their failure to work the fraud which they thought was going to save them a few shillings or dollars. In at least one such case the conductor, an honorable member of the order which I have the honor to represent, was shot to death in the most cold-blooded manner by a passenger who sought to pass off on this conductor a worthless ticket."

The club unanimously indorsed the anti-scalping bill pending in congress and a telegram was sent to every congressman asking him to vote for the bill when it comes up in congress.

THEATERS ARE HEAVILY TAXED.

On Account of Present Burdens the State Will Spare Them.

The theaters of Georgia have once more escaped being taxed out of business and existence.

At a session of the house ways and means committee a proposition was considered to impose a special state tax of $20 on every theatrical performance.

It was argued that such a tax would add a considerable sum to the state's revenue.

Mr. L. DeGive, owner of the Grand opera house and the Columbia theater, and Mr. Charles A. Read, attorney for the owner of the Lyceum theater, appeared before the committee and showed how heavily the tax burden bears on the theaters now.

Atlanta imposes $300 annual tax on every theater.

Fulton county collects a tax of 50 cents a performance.

The United States taxes every theater $100 a year. That is the war tax.

In addition to these specific taxes, the state, county and city tax the buildings and the ground and all the furnishings.

Insurance on theaters is high and the buildings are valued high for taxation. Mr. Read showed that the taxes and insurance on the Lyceum amount to $2,200 a year, or 7 per cent on the assessed value of the property.

An additional tax of even $10 would increase the fixed charges to 12 per cent on the assessed valuation.

The proposition to make the state tax $20 was amended and the proposed tax was reduced to $10.

Mr. DeGive stated that he had been appearing before legislative committees for thirty years. He showed that only a few states imposed state tax and few states have a county tax on theaters. Only two cities in the United States have higher taxes on theaters than Atlanta has. New York city, with millions of people, charges $500 a year, and New Orleans has a city tax of $400. Atlanta's is $300 a year, which is above the average municipal license.

Mr. DeGive stated that the proposed tax would cost the Atlanta theaters $10,000 a year, a burden which they could not stand. His houses would have to close if the tax was imposed.

A member of the committee asked if the tax could not be collected from the companies.

Mr. DeGive answered that the money would come out of the owners of the theaters because the contracts which are made in New York always stipulate that all the taxes and licenses must be paid by the manager of the house where the company appears.

The proposition to tax the theaters was defeated by a vote of 16 to 1.

Free Kindergarten To Meet.

The regular meeting of the Free Kindergarten will occur this morning at 11 o'clock in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Success comes to those who persevere. If you take Hood's Sarsaparilla faithfully and persistently, you will surely be benefited.

Blank Books.

A full and complete stock at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

It rests with you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO-TO-BAC removes the desire for tobacco, without nervous distress, expels nicotine, purifies the blood, restores lost manhood, makes you strong in health, nerve and pocket-book. 1,500,000 boxes sold. 400,000 cases cured. Buy NO-TO-BAC from your own druggist, who will vouch for us. Take it with a will, patiently, persistently. One box, $1, usually cures; 3 boxes, $2.50, guaranteed to cure, or we refund money. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

NO-TO-BAC

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH

Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc., cured by

ESPIC'S CIGARETTES OR POWDER.

Paris, J. ESPIC; New York, E. FOUGERA & CO SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A Special Auction Sale!

We have bought the entire stock of Moon & Jobson, consisting of Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Silverware and Art Goods, which we will sell at Auction in connection with our regular stock at

No. 15 Peachtree St.

LADIES ARE SPECIALLY INVITED.

THREE SALES DAILY—10:30 A. M., 3:30 AND 7:30 P. M.

A Good Opportunity to Buy Christmas Presents. . . .

Pickert Jewelry Co.

The LINEN STORE

—FULL LINE—

Household Linens.

Embroidered, Plain and Initial all-linen Handkerchief

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Wm. Erskine, Prop. . . . . .119 Whitehall St

12-4-1m

Sheriff Sale for December, 1898.

Will be sold before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in December, 1898, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit: An undivided one-half interest in a certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, in land lot 157, between the Central railroad and the Atlanta and West Point railroad, being lots Nos. 28, 29 and 30th of the Woodson and Jones property appearing on the plat now on file in the office of Samuel W. Goode, beginning at the southeast corner of Washington and Connally avenue, running east along the south side of Washington avenue 297 feet to lot No. 27; thence south along the west line of lot No. 27 two hundred (200) feet to lot No. 21; thence west parallel with Washington avenue 360 feet to Connally avenue; thence north along the east side of Connally avenue 210 feet to beginning point, being the same property conveyed and described in a deed recorded in book A2, page 203, Fulton county records. Levied on as the property of J. L. Walker to satisfy two fi. fas. issued from J. P. court 1332 district, G. M., in favor of John Silvey & Co. vs. said J. L. Walker. Levy made by J. G. Ahern, L. C.

JOHN W. NELMS, Sheriff.

November 12th, 1898.

nov 14, 21, 28, dec 5

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

OUR "Daily Construction Bulletin" furnishes building news from all the southern states, and is invaluable to contractors, architects and supply dealers. Press clippings on all subjects. Also names and addresses for circulars and catalogues. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Atlanta, Ga., room 419 Austell building.

FOR RENT—Furnished Houses.

9-ROOM HOUSE, furnished, 36 East North avenue.

We Pay Cash for Old Gold and Silver

JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS.

51 Whitehall Street.

For Sale by C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 E. Wall St.

800 acres very fertile lands in Wilcox county, Georgia. Sound timber, lays well, at $1.25 acre. This land is in one of the twenty counties that pays more taxes than they receive from state.

180 acres near Decatur, Ga.; 100 acres bottom land; 8-room house. Price $2,400.

40 acres, one mile from College Park. Pair mules, wagon and harness and farming implements—all for $2,000.

See T. H. Sappington, who will take pleasure in showing any of the above.

For Rent by D. P. Morris & Sons, 41 North Broad Street.

13-r. h., Central Place	$35 00
14-r. h., Boulevard	45 00
10-r. h., Whitehall street	37 50
11-r. h., Hurt street, Inman Park	40 00
10-r. h., Crew street	35 00
8-r. h., Mangum street	15 00
8-r. h., Whitehall street	20 00
8-r. h., Forrest avenue	35 00
8-r. h., Auburn avenue	25 00
7-r. h., Harris street	31 50
7-r. h., Little street	12 50
7-r. h., Young street	16 00
6-r. h., Pulliam street	25 00
6-r. h., Bass street	18 00
6-r. h., Ormond street	15 00
6-r. h., East Hunter street	16 00
6-r. h., Capitol avenue	16 00
6-r. h., McAfee street	13 00
5-r. h., Gullatt street	13 50
5-r. h., Loyd street	13 50

List your property with us.

DROPSY CURED

With all its complications. A valuable discovery. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Atlanta, Ga., cure Dropsy in all its various forms. Have made Dropsy and its Complications a Specialty for the last twenty years, with the most wonderful success. Have cured many thousand cases, after having been pronounced utterly hopeless by eminent physicians. Are constantly treating from 150 to 300 persons all over the United States and Canada. Order ten days' trial treatment FREE by mail.

Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, ATLANTA, GA.

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, No. 50 Broad street.

WANTED—Salesmen.

SALESMEN on cigars; $125 per month and expenses; experience unnecessary; permanent position; inducements. Imperial Cigar Co., Dept. A, N. Y City. 12-4-sun mon tues

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Ten to fifteen first-class house carpenters; $2.50 per day; pay twice a month; Fort Morgan, Ala., thirty miles below Mobile. Apply at once. E. A. Wilson & Co. 11-28-7t

WANTED—To Exchange.

WANTED to exchange lot of machinery for lumber and shingles, or real estate in Chattanooga, Tenn. Address P. O. Box 64, Chattanooga, Tenn. 12-4-7-11

WANTED HELP—Female.

WANTED—A first-class cook to go to Brookwood; good recommendation required. Apply at Kimball house between 1 and 2 o'clock. 12-2-3t

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

WILLIAMS TYPEWRITER—Visible writing, no lifting of carriage; direct inking; unequaled speed; strong manifolding; the leader of standard typewriters. Also neostyles, mimeographs and all kinds of second hand typewriters and supplies. Write for prices. Edwin A. Hardin Company, No. 16 N. Pryor street.

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS WANTED—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the winter, also special rewards for good work; $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15th next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season; good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 11—18—26t

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PARTNER WANTED with capital to take interest in well established dry goods business in live southern city of 10,000 inhabitants. Address, H. D., Atlanta Constitution. 11-19-30t

BOARDERS WANTED.

HOTEL ALHAMBRA, Peachtree street; transient and permanent board at popular prices. 11-13-1m

PERSONAL.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—We have this day transferred to J. J. Morrison & Co., a firm composed of J. J. Morrison and H. H. Morrison, the name and good will of the EE-M Co. J. J. Morrison & Co. will conduct the business of said company in future. H. Y. McCord and A. H. Spain will collect all debts due said company made prior to this date, Atlanta, Ga., November 11, 1898. We are of course no longer responsible for contracts of said firm. H. Y. McCord, A. H. Spain. nov 14-4t mon

WHY PAY high prices for your steak and roast, when you can get them at Fulton Market Co., No. 15 Marietta st., for 8 and 10 cents per pound. Telephone 1430. 12-2-7t

HOW doctors, dentists, pharmacists, undergraduates, skillful, can soon graduate. Box 196, Chicago. 11-28 1m

STORAGE.

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st., W. & A. R. R. Tel 1956. 2 calls

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! Fine select oysters at 25c. per quart at Fulton Market Co., No. 15 Marietta st. Telephone 1430. 12-2-7t

FOR SALE—A good Jersey cow. For particulars, apply to J. Junglee, at hospital, Fort McPherson. 12-2-3t

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—12 shares 7 per cent permanent stock, Atlanta Loan and Investment Co., at liberal discount. N. W., care Constitution. 12-2-3t

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH taught by Professor Louis Devineau, from Paris; Conversation, Grammar, Literature—Lessons in class and private.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LEND, payable monthly or otherwise, at lowest rates of interest; no commissions charged. Real estate notes bought. Equitable Loan and Security Co.

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest without commission, and repayable in monthly installments. Purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 9 E. Alabama street.

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

5 AND 6 per cent money to loan on real estate, 1 to 10 years; money here for quick loans. W. A. Foster, room 18, Jos. E. Brown building, corner Pryor and Wall streets.

FOR FARM LOANS, lowest rates, best terms, payments to suit, come direct to W. P. Davis, atty.' 613 Temple court, Atlanta.

B. W. MARTIN has $2,000 in hand to lend on real estate security. See him at 209 Equitable building.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiotes real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases. 12—4—12m

MONEY to loan on life insurance policies, bonds, stocks—notes of all kinds bought. R. M. Gann, 14 South Broad.

"THE FIRST STORE OF THE SOUTH."

CHAMBERLIN JOHNSON DuBOSE CO.

A Page of Christmas News. News of Goods Gathered the World Over for Atlanta's Gift Givers.

This page advertisement is not altogether to remind you that Christmas is but three weeks off. It's principally to tell of the things we have prepared for it. To tell the prices and to hint at others. But most especially is it to invite you to see these things. We want you to stroll up one aisle and down another to your heart's content. We want you to visit our Little Folks' Store. We want you to go through our Furniture Store. We want you to see a library, a bed-room and a cunning little nursery we have built there. We want everybody, and especially the children, within the reach of this store, to see the decorations and these many pretty things we have brought together for this great day of feast and gift giving. To be sure, we will gladly serve you or price anything for you, or give you any other information we can, but we want you to feel that you are expected here, that you are welcome here to look, to examine, and to ask questions even without the slightest intention of Buying.

Things for Less Than a Dollar.

Sterling Novelties.

Ladies' Sterling Silver Pen Staffs, richly chased	.75
Shoe Buttoners with sterling silver handles, new designs	.20
Needle Emeries with sterling tops, large size	.35
Manicure Nail Files with sterling silver handles	.50
Sterling Silver Pencil Caps with rubber erasers	.85
Steel Paper Cutters with chased sterling silver handles	.65
Glass Salve or Rouge Boxes with dainty sterling tops	.25
Darning Eggs, medium size, with sterling silver handles	.40
Polished Steel Shoe Horns with sterling silver handles	.45
Ladies' Curling Tongs with pearl thumb piece and sterling handle	.45

Cut Glass.

Pepper or Salt Stands in cut glass, with sterling silver tops	.50
Olive Dish in cut glass, very rich designs	.50
Cut Glass Creamer, a dainty piece of deeply cut glass	.75
Ladies' Toilet Powder Box, in cut glass, with cut glass tops	.69
Knife and Fork rests in cut glass richly cut and heavy	.25
Perfume Atomizers in cut glass, several pretty different shapes	.73
Vinegar or Oil Cruets in cut glass, with cut glass stoppers	.78
Cut Glass Syrup Pitchers, new designs and heavily cut	.65
Toothpick Holders in cut glass, a dainty little table piece	.13
Vases in cut glass, 9 inches high, several different shapes	.35

Bisque Ware.

Small Bisque Figures in a dozen different subjects	.10
Bisque Candelabras, one taper size, very pretty colorings	.25
Bisque Candelabras, two-taper size, twelve inches high	.60
Match Holders in bisque with one small figure at side	.15
Smoker's Stand in bisque, holding cigars and matches	.75
Bisque Figures of Sailor Boys or Girls dancing a reel	.75
Dorothy Figures in real bisque, exceedingly pretty pieces	.58
Statuettes—a dozen styles in real bisque, small sizes	.95
American Bisque Figures, several designs, twelve inches high	.90
Divers, in white bisque, ten inches high, very artistic	.75

Fancy Baskets.

Work Baskets in fancy wicker, 9x9 inches, six inches high	.25
Work Basket of Japanese wicker with lid, hectagon shape	.40
Japanese Glove Baskets in long oval shapes, a decided novelty	.20
Turkish Pin Basket, with lid, round shaped, a convenient trick	.15
Wall Pockets of Japanese wicker three-pocket length	.75
Turkish Table Mats, set of nine in different sizes	.35
Waste Baskets in fancy wicker, three colors in each basket	.50
Japanese Spool Baskets with lids, square shapes in three sizes	.20
Fancy Wicker Baby Baskets in several shapes, untrimmed	.75
Fancy Candy Baskets, small sizes, either round or square	.05

Christmas Linen.



No housewife but who will appreciate a gift in fine linen, and in turn no more appropriate or useful gift can be given. They grow better with age, and aside from being a lasting remembrance, nothing so appeals to refined taste as rich, old-time, velvety linen. These are among our new showings.

Table Sets.

Linen Cloth 2 1-2 yards square with a dozen 3-4 yard Napkins to match, six new designs to choose from, per set	10.00
Linen Cloth 2 1-2 yards wide, by 3 yards long, with 1 dozen 3-4 yard Napkins to match in chrysamthemum, poppy, Fleur de Lis or Grecian patterns	11.00
Linen Cloth 2 1-2 yards wide by 3 1-2 yards long, with 1 dozen 3-4 yard Napkins to match, either Irish or German makes in these, per set	12.50
Linen Cloth 2 1-2 yards wide by 4 yards long, with 1 dozen 3-4 yard Napkins to match, a very rich, heavy linen these, per set	15.00

Sideboard Scarfs.

A beautiful line of hand-made Renaissance Lace Mats, Scarfs and Spreads has just been opened. Sizes from 9 inch up, either in square, round or oval, are to be had. Considering their size and that they are made by hand, they are wonderfully low priced. These to judge by:

Carving piece in real linen, 15x27 inches, deeply worked Renaissance Lace	2.25
Stand Scarfs in real linen, 20x36 inches, 5 inch Rennaissance Lace border	3.00
Sideboard Scarfs in real linen, 20x54 inches, 4 inch Renaissance Lace work	4.50

Linen Open Work.

Similar to the Mexican open work, but far superior. It's made by hand by ladies living in one of our own Southern cities, and who for years have been supplying the best stores in the east. We want you to see these, even without a thought of buying.

Table Mats 12x15 inch, 1 row hand-hemstitching and all over drawn work	1.50
Center Pieces with 8 points, fringed, 22x22 inch size, drawn work 4 inches deep	3.00
Serving Table Spreads; 33x33 inch, 1 row hand hemstitching, with 4 1-2 inches deep drawn work	6.50

Rookwood Pottery.

Not the genuine Rookwood, but a kind that ought to be better. It's made by the man who discovered the art of firing the Rookwood, and from the same clay. One thing is certain, you will agree with us that it is beautiful. Four hints to show how prices run:

Acorn shape Rose Jar, decorated with daisies, 6 inches high	1.50
Roman shaped Vase, decorated with lilies of the valley, 10 inches high	2.00
Loving Cup, decorated with green and brown nasturtiums, very handsome	2.75
Beer Stein, decorated with cherries, a very choice piece of pottery	2.25

Art Decorations.

We can only tell in a brief way of Pictures and various wall decorations, but our showing in these is worth a trip of a long ways to see. Even without the faintest idea of buying is no reason you should not see them, for we want every one in Atlanta to look through—freely and often.

Diningroom studies in pastel, 14x30 inch, antique oak frames with brass corners, each	3.00
Landscapes and water scenes in pastel, 15x19 inch, plain gilt frames with 3 inch gilt mats	2.00
Etchings with the imprints of the etcher, 17x31, carved Flemish oak frames, extremely artistic	2.25
French plate, oval wall mirrors in cast brass frames with 2 taper candelabras attached	2.85
French pattern plate wall mirrors, heavy cast brass frames with candelabras attached, 2 taper style	2.50

Smoking Jackets.

The non-smoker can call these House Coats, it will not detract from their prettiness or their comfortableness. Out of eighteen styles we tell of only two—both of which are specially pretty:

Made of plain Tricot in navy blue, green, red or brown colors, either plain stitched or satin piped	5.00
Made of double faced Scotch Plaids, in half a dozen color combinations, gauntlet cuffs and collar corded to match	7.50

Bath Robes.

Made of Turkish Crash, either in light or dark colors, cord and tassel and the usual hood—extra long cut	5.00
Made of Elderdown, in pink, blue, red or gray, wide 5 point collars so that it can be worn as a lounging robe if desired, price	6.00

Men's Lounging Robes.

Made of double faced Overshot Plaids, plain outside with plaid shawl collars and turn back cuffs, beautifully made	10.00
Made of green, red and black and blue, red and black Worsted Cheviots, with plaid linings, an ideal house robe for men of conservative taste	13.50

In Furniture.



Probably not any store in a city of a hundred thousand people ever held such a superb display of Furniture as is now to be seen here. Merely naming half a dozen specials can give you no idea, but by taking a leisure half hour and letting our furniture men show you through you may get the force of this statement—try it and see. We want you to be familiar with the ins and outs of our furniture business, anyway.

Ladies' Toilet Dressers, in oak, mahogany finish or white enamel, swell drawer and French pattern plate mirror	6.75
Ladies' Boudoir Desks in Golden Oak or Mahogany finish, with drawer and French legs, very highly polished	6.50
Roman Chairs with illuminated leather seats, exact copies of Royal pieces now preserved in Doge's palace, Italy	7.50
All Leather Tufted Couch, with leather fringe, either green or maroon colors	24.90
Genuine Mahogany Morris Chairs, with massive claw feet, elegantly upholstered in velours	20.00
Imported Vernis Marten Curio Cabinet, serpentine glass sides, with beveled plate glass top and shelf	50.00
Hand Painted Tapestry Panels, in oil, size 26x45 inches, several beautiful subjects	12.50

Christmas Fans.

White Gauze Fans with carved ivory sticks, either hand painted or decorated with spangles, from $1.50 to	10.00
Lace-Trimmed Fans with decorated wood carved ivory and amber sticks, either in white, black or colors, $2.50 to	8.50

Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, hand hemstitched, very sheer, qualities that usually sell for $1, at 65c and	.60
Ladies' Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, hand embroidered with thread lace borders, put up in a beautiful box, each	2.50
Ladies' Real Lace Handkerchiefs, some with lace edges only, some with edgings and insertions, variously priced at $1.00, $1.50, $1.75 up to	12.00

Holiday Neckwear.

For Ladies—Lace Jabots, either in white or cream lace, in new patterns as well as new shapes	1.00
For Ladies—Stock Collars with chiffon bows and jabot effects, set with motifs of real lace, entirely new, $2.00 to	6.00

Things for Less Than a Dollar.

For Children.

Blond Dolls, jointed, 10 inches high, goes to sleep	.25
Bisque Doll, jointed, with kid body, goes to sleep	.30
Bisque Doll with shoes and stockings, 15 inches high, goes to sleep	.75
Doll Hats in fine felt, all shapes and colors	.15
Telescope Blocks with pictures and A B C's on all sides	.20
Fish Pond Game with 6 fish 10c, twenty fish	.23
Home Scroll Puzzle, an instructive game for children	.10
Back-Gammon and Checker Boards, with set of men, book shape	.15
Swans, Ducks and Fish to swim in the water	.05
Celluloid Bouncing Balls, two colors in each ball	.10

For Men.

Brass Ink Stands with pen racks, one-well size	.50
Hat Brush with long bristles and sterling silver handles	.75
Hudnut's Floro Vegetal, for use after shaving, screw top bottle	.75
Bohemian Glass Atomizers for spraying the face after shaving	.50
Valise and Bike Tags in richly chased sterling silver	.65
Jolly Monk Tobacco Jars, a tobacco user's delight	.40
Bisque Cigar Holders in several novel designs	.45
German Silver Match Cases 65c, of oxidized metal	.20
Sterling Silver Scarf Retainers, with strong and durable sprngs	.35
Celluloid Tie Boxes, with floral designs, satin lined	.75

For Ladies.

Hand painted and lace trimmed Pin Cushions, all colors	.25
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes in celluloid, lined with satin	.75
Hand painted Opaline Powder Boxes 35c, pin trays to match	.20
Hand painted Opaline Toilet Water Bottles, very pretty	.39
Dresden China Ink Stands with attached tops	.35
"Ye olden tyme," Box Stationery, correct shapes and tints	.35
Porcelain-back Hand Mirrors with alluminum mountings	.85
Ladies' Work Box in celluloid, with complete outfit	.65
Ladies' Watch Guards with sterling silver mountings	.35
Embroidery Scissors with sterling silver handles, 3½ inches long	.85

Home Beautifiers.

Rose Vases in Bohemian glass, 12 inches high, all colors	.75
Japanese Pottery Vases, several styles, 12 inches high	.79
Quartered oak or mahogany finish Tabourettes, with two shelves	.95
Crayon Photogravures 9x11 inches, Flemish oak frames, numerous subjects	.75
India Ink Drawings in panels, 2, 3 and 4 subjects on panel	.25
Mozart or Beethoven Statuettes for the music room	.85
Brass Frames for cabinet photos, with easel attachments	.35
Silk Taper Shades, all colors, 75c; of crepe paper	.20
Hand painted Opaline Placques, with brass wire easel	.70
Decorated China Lamp, with globe, 16 inches high	.98

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

AT THE First Methodist church yesterday morning Bishop Warren A. Candler made a strong appeal for missionaries to be sent to Cuba. Bishop Candler has just returned from a trip to the island, and while there made a study of certain conditions now prevalent in the city of Havana. He is of the opinion that a great work can be done throughout the island by the different church denominations, and strongly advocates that missionaries be sent there as soon as possible.

As his text, Bishop Candler read the ninth verse of Paul's Epistle to the Galatians: "As we said before, so say I now again, if any man preach any other gospel unto you than ye have received, let him be accursed." In substance, he said that the conditions in the island at present were such as to convince any one of the fact that there is a vast and ripe field for church work in Cuba.

"It was my intention," said he, "to visit a number of the towns and cities on the island and study the situation as carefully as possible, but I found abundant material right in Havana, and enough to take up all my time. The conditions in the capital of the island are something astounding; conditions that few of us were aware of until brought face to face with the facts.

"Ignorance is there and spiritual want is profound. If any one people ever were in want of missionaries, then it is these Cubans. Religion in Cuba is something that one must have the means to purchase, and it would seem that it might come under the head of luxury, for to be a Christian in that country one must contribute heavily to the church."

Bishop Candler said that while he had not given the political side of the subject any thought, and had made no investigations along such lines, still he had heard many expressions from the inhabitants concerning that part of the situation.

"I understand this much," said he, "that the tobacco men of the island are in favor of an independent government, as they claim that such means better business for them; while on the other hand, the sugar men are strongly in favor of annexation for similar reasons. Of course, none of us know what will be the outcome of the matter, but one thing stands out prominently from the whole mass of chaos, and that is, that the people are badly in need of the necessities of life in numberless cases, but also in need of spiritual food.

"Their religion has been neglected, and now is the time for missionary work among them. In making this appeal, I feel that it will meet with prompt action on the part of all true Christians who have the well being of their fellow creatures at heart."

In the course of his sermon, Bishop Candler gave a number of examples of ignorance and poverty among the people with whom he came in contact while in Havana, and after the sermon he asked that a collection be taken up for the purpose of sending Methodist ministers to the island to work among the people there.

AT TRINITY METHODIST.

Dr. W. P. Lovejoy, recently appointed presiding elder of the South Atlanta district, preached at the morning service at Trinity church yesterday. This is the first service conducted by Dr. Lovejoy since his reappointment by the last conference.

Dr. W. B. Stradley, who has been reappointed to the pastorate of Trinity church, was present. Before the sermon he made a few remarks, in which he stated that he was greatly gratified with his reappointment to the church, and hoped that he would receive the same co-operation in the future that he had been given in the past.

On account of the inclement weather, communion was not served at the close of the service, but the ceremony was postponed until next Sunday, when the new board of stewards will be installed. This ceremony will be performed in connection with the communion and will be a very impressive occasion.

Dr. Lovejoy, after the announcements for the week were made, began his sermon. His text was taken from one of Paul's epistles to the Corinthians. His sermon was founded on faith and unselfishness.

Dr. Lovejoy said that by faith anything could be accomplished. He stated that those who murmur could not be effectual in Christian work, as they were thinking too much of the evil and not enough of the good. He said the example of Christ's life was humbleness and the forgetfulness of self in the interest of others. He said this was the height of Christianity, and the heart of the truest Christian character would be embellished constantly with the thoughts of others rather than those of himself.

AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Rev. Albion W. Knight preached at St. Philip's yesterday. His theme was the wonderful manner in which the words and sentences and declarations of the Bible were as strikingly applicable today as when written, some of them 2,000 years ago, in spite of all the change wrought by time in the minds and manners and customs of men. It bore witness in itself, he said, "of the unchangeable and unchanging mind of God bringing itself to bear on the minds of the writers."

Mr. Knight took as his text Romans xv:4, "For whatsoever things were written aforetime were written for our learning that we, through patience and comfort of the scriptures, might have hope."

"Although the apostle addresses these words to the Roman Christians, there can be no question as to what writings he refers," said he, "for we find in the context many quotations from the Old Testament—it is the witness that the New Testament bears to the old. He makes the statement 'that whatsoever things were written aforetime were written for our learning.' It is for 'our learning,' our teaching, our instruction that these books of the Bible were written. Each age as it passes onward into eternity can use these same words, 'they were written for our instruction.'

"This is one of the most marvelous truths connected with the Bible, that with all the world movement that we have around us, with all the changed conditions of time, with all the opportunities for alteration and corruption in translating the book into various languages, it remains the same, adapted always to man in all ages, climes and circumstances. And what is the book which finds itself the source of instruction to mankind in all ages? It is a book made up of various books, written by various men at various times. The time consumed in completing the book was in the neighborhood of twenty centuries. Think of what two thousand years means in the progress and development of the human race! Think of the secular writings of two thousand years ago, and see how different they are from writings of today. Take any one of the various lines of thought followed out by men and see how they will drift away from and oppose each other as time progresses. Should we take the writings on natural science at one period and take them again after two thousand years, we would find that they had drifted very far apart. The ideas and conceptions of one age are destroyed and upset by the theories and teachings of another age. That there is a constant flux and change in the opinions of man, and that he does not continue for long to hold to any one special theory is not more truly exemplified than in reading the scientific writings of the various centuries.

"Now if we take the Bible, which is made up of various writings on the same subject, we find that there is a unity of idea running through all of them. The change of centuries makes no difference. The first writer has this fundamental idea and the writers all along that line of two thousand years have the same idea. Fundamental conception of the incarnation of the Son of God is this idea. It runs through the writings of historian, of prophet, of poet. Marvelously wonderful all of this is, viewed through our human eyes. There is no one thought that brings out more forcibly before our minds the inspiration of those writings. It is the unchangeable and unchanging mind of God bringing itself to bear on the mind of the writers. What 'persistent force' is to the natural sciences, this fundamental uniform idea of the incarnation of the Son of God is to all the writers of the Bible—the religious books of our system.

"Standing today expecting His coming again in the recurring festival of Christmas we have the greatest inspiration to a study of those scriptures which were written for our learning and instruction."

AT ST. LUKE'S EPISCOPAL.

Services in St. Luke's were conducted yesterday by Rev. H. Baldwin Dean, temporarily in charge of that church, and they were marked by a striking Advent season sermon by him, in which he denied that man is inherently immoral, and contended that nowhere in the teachings of Christ is authority for such belief to be found.

Mr. Dean's sermon was upon the doctrine of the Second Advent to the whole plan of salvation. No man, he argued, would take on immortality until Christ came to earth again. Then we would be given eternal life—but not till then. Else, he asked, could the teaching that there would be a final day, when all the quick and all the dead would be summoned before heaven's high tribunal for adjudgment and the teaching that as soon as we die the soul passes into the presence of its maker, and is immediately given its punishment or reward, be reconciled. If this latter doctrine is true, he said, he could not understand how those who are already dead and judged and doing penance or enjoying bliss can consistently be summoned on the last day and judged again.

Genesis states simply and solely, he said, that God made man for a companion, and that nowhere in that first book of the Bible is it suggested that he endowed Adam with immortality when he fashioned him from the dust.

Nor did Christ, when He came to earth, teach that the human face possessed immortal souls before he came. He taught only that the Father had sent him to prepare the people for immortality, and that He would come again, and then, all would rise into heaven even as He would ascend.

"It is much more beautiful, as well as rational, to think," said Mr. Dean, "that God, in the fullness of His love and mercy, sent His only begotten Son to earth to raise His children to an infinitely higher state of beatitude than that from which our common father, Adam, fell.

The belief in man's inherent immortality, explained Mr. Dean, is due to the fact that just about the time of Christ's appearance upon earth, the minds of men were saturated with Plato's doctrine of the indestructible nature of the soul. This, not unnaturally, was confused with Christ's promise to bestow immortality upon all, and has remained confused with the teachings of the Gentle Nazarene. But man, and the church, he said, were beginning to separate the lump of Christianity from the leaven of Platonism—to realize that God does not say we were made immortal, but that He would bestow immortality upon us.

PREACHING IN THE TOWER.

For the first time since the Tower has been occupied, religious services were held there on yesterday in the arcade, where all the prisoners could attend at one time.

Yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock Rev. Mr. Stephenson, assisted by Mr. W. W. Willis, held services in the Tower and nearly every one of the 150 prisoners was in attendance.

The text was, "All we, like sheep, have gone astray," and those about the Tower who heard it said it was the best sermon ever preached to prisoners in the county prison.

Blank Books.

A full and complete stock at John M Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

LITTLE OIL STOVE IN TOWER.

Steam Apparatus Does Not Heat This Cold Weather.

Those who visited the Tower yesterday were met with a rather queer spectacle. In the office of the prison the officials were huddled together over a little oil stove. They looked like a band of Eskimos.

The surprising part of the matter was that this was taking place in the Tower, which is supposed to be heated from turret to foundation stone with hot air.

The officials had nothing to say about the huddle or the stove. They simply said they were cold and wanted some warmth.

It had been known for days that the heating apparatus in the Tower was not what it was steamed up to be, but it was only until the heavy snowclouds began to gather in the northwest that the Tower officials deemed it wise to get a stove in the main office.

The little band could be seen by passers by in the streets all day Sunday, as they bunched about the little oil stove.

Mme. Nordica Likes Pie.

From The New York Herald.

"I love pie," said Mme. Nordica. "You see I am a good American—a New Englander."

This was said at the Hotel Grenoble, where Mme. Nordica went after arriving on the St. Louis Saturday. Her husband, Mr. Dome, and her sister, Mrs. Walker, came with her. "In fact," continued Mme. Nordica, "I am afraid I am American through and through. It actually did me good today when we came up to the pier to see the old pavements and the trucks.

"I have been resting since the Covent Garden season in Kreuznach—driving, riding a wheel, catching some fish that were unsophisticated enough to get on my hook. Of course, I did a little studying, too—Sieglinde, in 'The Valkyr,' and Elizabeth, in Tannhauser.' Have I a villa in Kreuznach? Oh, no! Whenever I build a villa it will be right here, in America."

NEW CHURCH IS ORGANIZED; OLD CHURCH WANTS A PASTOR

North Atlanta Now Has a New Presbyterian Church.

FIRST MEETING YESTERDAY

Organization Perfected in the Merretts Avenue Methodist Church.

117 MEMBERS ALREADY ON ROLL

Five Elders and Five Deasons Chosen by Ballot Will Be Ordained Next Thursday Night—Rev. Orme Flynn Will Be Called as Pastor.

With a membership of 117, and with an outlook that surpasses even the expectations of those at the head of the movement, the new Presbyterian church in north Atlanta was formally organized in the Merritts Avenue Methodist church at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The little auditorium was well filled with a good crowd of enthusiastic church members, and the services, while consisting mostly of routine business, were decidedly impressive.

The organization was perfected by a commission from the Atlanta presbytery consisting of Rev. Theron H. Rice, Dr. F. H. Gaines, Rev. J. G Patton and Mr James W. Bones. Five elders and five deacons were elected, and the testimonials of those wishing to become members were read and received.

The elders and deacons, chosen by ballot, were as follows:

Elders—H. T. Phillips, R. H. Jones, S. B. Scott, Dr. Marion Hull and J. P. Field.

Deacons—J. K. Ottley, A. M. Hoke, Hoke Smith, Henry Inman and Clem Harris.

The commission adjourned to Thursday night, when the elders and deacons will be ordained. There will be a congregational meeting next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Merritts Avenue church, when the subject of choosing a pastor will be discussed. The members of the new church have already applied to the presbytery to be allowed to call Rev. Richard Orme Flynn, now filling the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church temporarily, but the presbytery refused on the ground that the church was not then organized, and, therefore, in no condition to call a pastor.

A large number of the congregation are anxious to have Mr. Flynn, however, and there is no doubt he will be given a call. He is one of the most brilliant young men in the Presbyterian denomination, and his sermons are always enthusiastically received.

No Sunday school will be organized in the new church for the present. It is probable regular services will be held in the Merritts Avenue church every Sunday afternoon from now until the new church building is completed.

One hundred and one members were received from the First Presbyterian church, fifteen from the Central and one from Athens.

List of the New Members.

The new members are as follows:

From the First Presbyterian—Dr. Marion Hull, Mrs. Marion Hull, J. C. Clark, Mrs. J. C. Clark, Mrs. V. J. Hoke, Augustus M. Hoke, Mrs. Bell A. Cook, Miss Ethel Cook, Howard B. Cook, G. B. Everett, Mrs. Alice B. Everett, Mrs. Emily McDougald, Daniel McDougald, Alexander McDougald, John C. Fitten, Mrs. Annie Fitten, Miss Louise M. Fitter, Miss Annie Lou Hawkins, Mrs. Charles D. Tuller, Miss Julia Martin, Miss Fannie Martin, Hoke Smith, Mrs. Hoke Smith, Marion Smith, Miss Mary Brent Smith, Mrs. Emma Bell, Henry A. Inman, Mrs. Henry A. Inman, Mrs. J. D. McCarty, James P. Field, Mrs. James P. Field, Loyd B. Field, Miss J. P. Clark, Miss Annie L. Clark, Mrs. Berta M. Swift, Miss Gaunne Swift, H. T. Phillips, Mrs. Betty Phillips, H. T. Phillips, Jr., Miss Nellie Phillips, Clem R. Harris, Mrs. Clem R. Harris, James M. Johnson, Mrs. James M. Johnson, Robert H. Jones, Mrs. Robert H. Jones, Robert H. Jones, Jr., Francis G. Jones, John A. Brice, Mrs. F. S. Whitesides, Mrs. E. R. DuBose, Frank Inman, Mrs. Sallie K. May, Miss Nora May, Frank Pearson, Mrs. Frank Pearson, Mrs. John C. Wayth, Miss Jennie Inman, Mrs. Harry Hightower, Mrs. Archibald Davis, J. M. High, Mrs. J. M. High, Mrs. Arthur C. Hobbs, G. W. Arnold, Jr., Mrs. G. W. Arnold, Jr., J. R. Gray, Mrs. J. R. Gray, Miss Jennie Gray, Miss Cordelia Gray, Mrs. C. M. Marsh, Dr. Price E. Murray, Mrs. Mary Murray, S. B. Scott, D. E. Shumaker, Mrs. D. E. Shumaker, M. R. Emmons, Mrs. M. R. Emmons, Mrs. F. O. Allen, Mrs. C. B. Houston, Mrs. S. C. Venable, Miss Elizabeth Venable, Mrs. Rosa Kingsbery, Mrs. Nora Northen, E. R. Pugh, Mrs. E. R. Pugh, Miss Jeanie Kingsbery, Miss Mary Kingsbery, W. J. Armistead, Mrs. Edward Van Winkle, Mrs. Mell R. Wilkinson, F. O. Spain, Mrs. Jean S. Spain, C. W. Metcalfe, Mrs. C. W. Metcalfe, Mrs. Lewis Gholstin, Mrs. E. H. Roberts, Miss Kate C. Roberts, Miss E. L. Roberts, Mrs. Addie F. Hallman, John F. Hallman.

From the Central Presbyterian—Robert A. Hancock, Mrs. Robert A. Hancock, Mrs. Ellen G. McCabe, Mrs. Passie F. McCabe Ottley, John K. Ottley, Mrs. L. M. Hoyt, Mrs. Mary H. Clarke, Mrs. Fannie T. Porter, Judge T. Stephenson, Mrs. Mary G. Stephenson, John F. Edwards, Mrs. John F. Edwards, Mrs. Jennie Stevens, Mrs. Lillian Haynes.

Youthful Soldier Boys.

Dr. Bell, in Lowell Courier.

I think a great mistake was made in placing the age limit of enlistment at nineteen years, for many youngsters of sixteen or seventeen were able to pass muster on this basis. And it is at the age of eighteen or nineteen that typhoid is most severe. Many of our patients were mere boys. Some came from western homes, and their cases were aggravated by home sickness. The regulars made the best patients whether suffering from wounds or fever. They never complained unless in their delirium, and as they saw the volunteers being visited and showered with kindness they grew accustomed to the lack of attention shown to them by the public.

He—I'd go through fire and water for you, dear.

She—Never mind that. Would you agree to go through the operation of making lire for me?—Yonkers Statesman.

First Presbyterian Church Holds Congregational Meeting.

COMMITTEE IS APPOINTED

Twenty-One Members Chosen To Nominate a New Pastor.

WILL SECURE AN ABLE MINISTER

Committee Will Hold an Important Meeting Tomorrow Night at the Church—Godspeed Is Extended to Those Who Join New Church.

A congregational meeting, looking to the selection of another pastor and the dismissal of 101 members to the new Presbyterian church in north Atlanta, was held at the First Presbyterian church immediately after the morning services yesterday. The formal separation of the flock that has worshiped together for so many years was most impressive, and a large congregation took part in the proceedings despite the inclement wather.

Dr. F. H. Gaines, of Decatur, occupied the pulpit at the regular service, and acted as moderator at the congregational meeting. P. H. Calhoun was chosen secretary. Walker P. Inman stated that at a recent meeting of the session it had been decided to submit the question of the selection of a new pastor to succeed the much lamented Dr. Barnett to the congregation on this occasion, and let the members decide whether a pastor should be chosen now or whether the pulpit should be filled temporarily for the present.

Mr. James Bones made an impressive talk, in which he stated this was a critical time in the history of the church.

"Not only are we about to enter upon the serious duty of selecting a pastor for our church," said he, "but we are about to part with a number of our members, who are near and dear to our hearts. I know that I vouch the sentiments of all the church when I say that the movement to extend Presbyterianism to north Atlanta is a good one, ordained of God. I am exceedingly thankful that through our years of association here nothing has occurred to mar our relations with one another, and that there is no friction of any kind now. We all realize that those who are leaving are prompted by the sole belief that they are doing what is right and for the extension of Christianity. While we will sorely miss them here, yet we wish them godspeed in their new work."

Judge Kontz also made a happy speech expressing regret on account of the departure of so many members, and wishing them every possible success in their field. Mr. Walker Inman expressed the belief that the movement was a good one, and thought the old church should act as a mother to the new and should guard her "children," as he expressed it, with tender care. Mr. James P. Field represented those who were leaving, and offered an impressive prayer for God's blessing on those who were left behind.

On motion of Judge Kontz, a committee was appointd to draft resolutions expressing regret at the departure of the brethren and wishing them godspeed in their new work. This committee will probably make its report next Sunday.

Committee on a Pastor.

The moderator then appointed the following committee to take charge of the selection of a pastor, to make such nominations as it may see fit, and to report to the congregation:

T. L. Langston, J. D. Turner, James Bones, W. A. Powell, W. P. Inman, J. S. Panchen, J. B. Daniel, William Bennell, H. T. Inman, William Speer, E. C. Kontz, C. Harmsen, G. W. Harrison, W. M. Draper, J. W. Rucker, William Healey, J. W. English, Judge Newman, Judge Foute, T. D. Meador and R. J. Lowry.

This committee will meet tomorrow night at 8 o'clock in the basement of the First Presbyterian church to perfect organization. It is of great importance that all members be present.

A petition signed by over a hundred members of the congregation was read asking that Rev. Orme Flynn, who has been filling that pulpit since the death of Dr. Barnett, be called. The petition was referred to the committee.

Captain Langston made a statement concerning the financial condition of the church, which showed that the departure of the members to the new church will not financially cripple the old church. Those who remain will be able to carry on the work as in the past.

STOP ! DANGER

Persons in need of medical treatment are often aware that they are afflicted with some trouble, but put it off from time to time until they have a disease that is incurable. Would it not be best to stop and study your condition and be warned at the DANGER SIGNAL? Also would it not be much more sensible to consult a physician and find out your just condition? Dr. HATHAWAY & CO., the eminent specialists of this city, have the reputation of being the most skilled men in their specialty, and if you go to them they will tell you the truth. Not only that—if you do not need treatment they will tell you so; if you do, they will advise you the quickest and safest way to get well. Remember they are experts and have had the best results of any specialists in this city in their line, have been located here for a long time, and the business men, press and their grateful patients heartily indorse their methods of treatment. Consult them and you are safe.



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MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS, $6.50, $7.50, $10.00, $12.00, $15.00, $18.00, and $20.00

BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS, $5.00, $7.50, $10.00, $12.50 and $15.00.

CHILDREN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00.

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JOHN ROACH STRATON

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A veritable banquet of mirth, mimic, wit and wisdom.

Admission—Lower floor, 50c; reserved, 75c; balcony, 35c; reserved, 50c. Sale opens Monday at Grand box office.

Notice—This lecture is not under the auspices of the Atlanta Lecture Association.

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Night Prices—25c to $1; matinee, 25c to 75c. Sale now open at Grand box office

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In the Invigorating Comedy,

A TURKISH BATH

A DIP. A SWEAT. A PLUNGE.

I'D GO IF I WERE YOU.

Night Prices—15c, 25c, 35c and 50c. Bargain Matinee Tuesday, 25c.

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Illustrated Songs, Brilliant Specialties.

See the Famous Farmer Band Parade at 12. Our own challenge orchestra.

Night Prices 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c. Matinee, 25c all seats. Sale now open at Miller's. 12—4—tf

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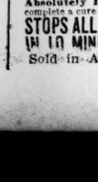
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Blue and black Kersey Overcoats start at $10 for well-tailored, Italian lined. There is added goodness as the prices grow—$12, $15, $18, $20, up to $30. Some are full silk-linad; others with satin top and clay body lining; or with the satin top and fancy check or plaid lining.

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We Do the Best Work at Reasonable Prices.



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Are all you have to dread while having teeth extracted at our office. Vitalized Air does it! By this method we guarantee to extract one or all your teeth positively without pain, leaving your gums perfectly healthy, for 50c each or 25c the old way.

There is no other office in Georgia where our method is used, for we are the originators and manufacture the only genuine on our premsses by our exclusive process, which for over 15 years has given the most perfect satisfaction in thousands of cases—young or old, it makes no difference—you can take, or your child can take it with no worse effect than a glass of wine. We do all kinds of GOOD dentistry and can save you money if you need a dentist. No charge for examination.

PHILADELPHIA DENTAL ROOMS,

36 WHITEHALL.

Cut out this address, you will need it some day.



FREE.

With every cash order for one Ton or more of COAL we give a handsome FIRE SET or TRADING STAMPS. Give us a trial order.

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DEWEY'S Great book free, sells $2.50. Tells how to Cure, Disease without Medicine; the curative power of pure water and how to secure it. Address

Sanitary Still Co., 70 S. Forsyth, Atlanta, Ga.

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fitzhugh lee whiskey

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OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

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And white china for painting; also china colors, gold and art materials for sale at Lycett's, 83½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. Wedding and Christmas gifts a specialty.

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Business College—Atlanta, Ga. Full business course $35. Shorthand $50. For catalogue, address: CRICHTON & SMITH, Proprietors.

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The leading business school of the South, located in the most progressive city. Over 7,000 graduates in positions. Places its pupils in positions daily. Low rates. Superb equipment. Bank references. Enter now. Catalogue free. Mention this paper. Address, A. C. BRISCOE, President, or L. W. ARNOLD, Vice-President, Atlanta, Ga.

Free! Free! Tuition until January 1st, '99. We mean it! Call or write at once. THE ATLANTA BUSINESS COLLEGE, 128½ Whitehall Street.

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TRUNKS, BAGS, SUIT CASES

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We sell old styles and odd goods at half price.

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TRUNK AND BAG CO.

DISEASES OF WOMEN

MRS. ROSA F. MONNISH M.D. GRADUATE OF GERMAN AMERICAN COLLEGES.

20 YEARS EXPERIENCE THE ONLY FEMALE SPECIALIST IN THE SOUTH. 3 CHURCH ST. ATLANTA, GA.

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Fast Freight and Luxurious Passenger Route to

New York, Boston AND THE EAST.

IN WINTER OR SUMMER

—Steamers sail direct—

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TICKETS INCLUDE MEALS AND BERTH ABOARD SHIP.

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E. H. HINTON, Traffic Manager.

J. C. HAILE, General Passenger Agent.

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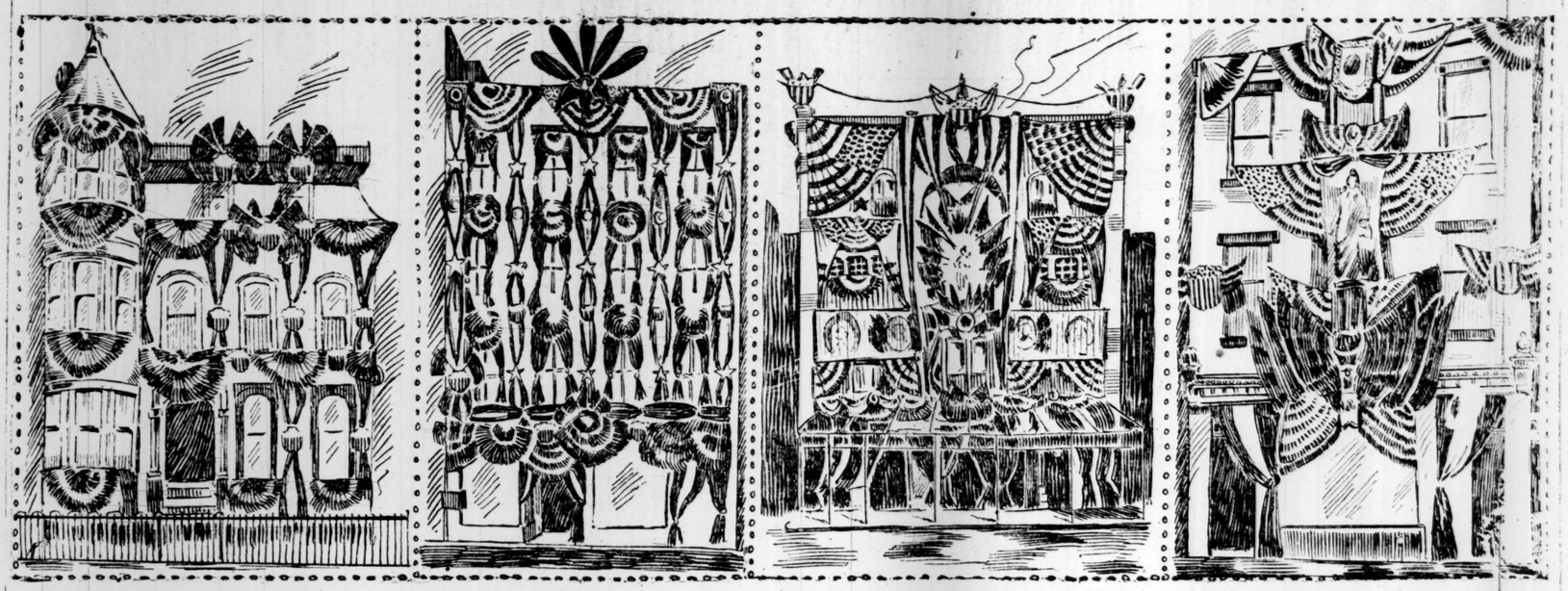
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HUGH V. WASHINGTON. Attorney at Law. Macon, Ga. Careful attention to business of non-residents. Long experience in state and federal courts.

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR JUBILEE DECORATIONS.



ATLANTA is going to put on her holiday clothes during the coming Jubilee and decorate as she never decorated before. The decorations of all the buildings in the city, business houses and residences will be one of the features of the Jubilee and there will be few who do not decorate. Atlanta will have within her gates during the Jubilee some of the most distinguished men in the country, the heroes of the late war and the president of the United States. In their honor she will be dressed in red, white and blue. No uniform system of decorating has been adopted, but every one will decorate according to his taste and means. Dr. Joseph Jacobs is chairman of the committee on decorations and if it is possible to have every structure in Atlanta decorated Dr. Jacobs intends to have it done. The prevailing decorations will be the flag of the country and red, white and blue. One of the features of the decorations will be large pictures of the heroes of the late war. There will be thousands of pictures of Dewey, Hobson, Bagley, Schley, Lee, Wheeler and other popular favorites of the war. One pretty feature of the decorations will be the president's flag. President McKinley is the first president to have a flag and this flag with the picture of the president will be much in evidence in the decorations. During the confederate reunion there was such a demand for flags and bunting that they were difficult to obtain, but such will not be the case during the coming Jubilee. The demand will be greater, but the supply will be adequate to the demand. The committee on decorations will see that there are flags for evey one and bunting enough to cover the city. There will be two decorating concerns in the city doing the work before the Jubilee begins and they will have a large force of hands and supplies enough to beautifully decorate every building in Atlanta. Special effort will be made to have every business house and residence on the line of march of the grand procession decorated. No systematic canvass has been made to see who will decorate and it is not probable that such a canvass will be necessary, as it seems to be the universal intention of the merchants to see which one will have the most attractive decorations. The committee in charge of the decorating has many pictures of the different styles used at the Peace Jubilee in Chicago, Philadelphia and elsewhere. Atlanta has some of the handsomest buildings in the country and some of the most palatial residences in the south. When the city is tastefully and abundantly decorated, it will present a brilliant and attractive sight.

MUCH WORK AHEAD FOR THE CITY SOLONS BEFORE THE END OF THE YEAR

Many Matters of the Greatest Importance Now Before the Council--It Is Likely That Some Time This Month They Will Be Settled.

NOW that the present municipal administration is drawing to a close, it will be of interest to know the important matters in abeyance in official circles to be disposed of before the end of the year. The present councilmanic year has been an unusually busy one in that matters of great importance to the city government have been considered. Some have been disposed of; others are yet to be finally determined. It is probable the new council and the new mayor will have to add the finishing touches to several important movements now attracting the public eye, but there seems to be a disposition on the part of the members of the present administration to turn over as clear a field as possible to the new incumbents.

Chief among the subjects considered by the present council which have never reached finality is the depot problem, which is still pending between the committee on electric and other railways of the city council and the railway authorities. As is well known, the city presented a petition to the state railroad commission asking that the roads be forced to provide adequate depot facilities in Atlanta. The result was that the roads were given thirty days in which to reach some agreement among themselves as to joint terminals. The roads then wanted the city to consent to the closing of Pryor street in order to permit of the erection of a new station on the old site, and the city refused. President Thomas, of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, who represents the railway authorities in the matter, then brought Architect Gilbert here from New York for the purpose of arriving at some solution of the depot problem. After carefully inspecting the situation, Mr. Gilbert left with Major Thomas for Nashville and the exact character of his report or decision is not known, although he is believed to favor raised tracks and a depot on the present site. Meanwhile, on the city's recommendation, the state commission granted the roads another thirty days, which expires after the legislature has adjourned. As the legislature will have to be consulted relative to any deal the state might make in regard to its terminal property, it is a matter of conjecture as to just what will be done.

Smoke Law Problem.

Another important problem with which the administration is struggling is the anti-smoke movement. From the present outlook, it will be determined one way or the other before the new regime comes in. A law has been passed, going into effect January 1st, requiring all owners, agents, etc., to so regulate their boiler fires as to prevent the emission of dense smoke for a period longer than two minutes at a time. A large number of the manufacturers of the city, as well as others amenable, have entered, on the grounds that there is no device that will consume the smoke, a strong protest against the enforcement of the law. Council at its last session tried to dispose of the matter, but failed.

The solons appear to be pretty badly divided on the subject. One side, led by Councilman Hammond, is in favor of dispensing with the smoke law entirely; the other side, led by Alderman Mayson, wants it enforced. The whole matter was recommitted to the ordinance committee, which met last week and adjourned until this afternoon just before council meeting. Some reports may be formulated for council, but the exact character of it is decidedly speculative.

Another important matter to be disposed of by the present council is the decision to tax the capital stock of the Atlanta Home Insurance Company. The officials of this concern claim they are not liable for taxation under a statute. The city attorneys say this statute is unconstitutional, therefore void, and that the company is liable. The tax committee recommended exemption, and the mayor vetoed the adoption of this report by council. At the last session council referred the vote to the finance committee, which will probably meet to consider the veto some time tomorrow before council meeting. It seems to be the general belief that the veto will stand.

Crematories in the City.

A subject which this council will not dispose of is the movement to erect two central crematories somewhere in the heart of the city. The board of health has been considering for some time the problem of garbage hauling and the investigating committee of the board, in searching for some opportunity to reduce expenses, designated this department as the only agency. The committee also recommended crematories in the center of town to save the expense of hauling the garbage so far. The board of health unanimously adopted the recommendation and appointed a committee to go before the finance committee of council to ask that a sufficient amount be appropriated for this purpose. Realizing that there will be no money for this improvement this year, however, this committee will not make its appearance until the new council is organized.

The electric railway committee has before it several petitions from the Consolidated Street Railway Company for rights of way in various parts of the city, including an extension of the Peachtree line and a new line to the waterworks. This company also asked for rights of way in west Atlanta, but a portion of the route it applied for was given to the Atlanta Railway Company, and the Consolidated withdrew its petition. Since then the electric railway committee has taken no action on the other petitions and it is not known when the matter will be brought up again.

AMUSEMENTS.

Tonight the Grand will be graced by one of the most brilliant and socially notable audiences of the season to witness the initial performance of David Balasco's latest play, "The Heart of Maryland." It has from the night of its first production in New York and London proved to be a decided success.

The interest, dramatic force and revelations of the nature and individuality of the characters are incidents in which the heroine, Maryland Calvert, is the central figure. The theme of the story is a woman's heroism when her entire being is controlled by the one all-powerful passion of love. In this instance she bravely risks her own life and casts into the balance all the hopes of her future in her struggle to divert pursuit of her lover and his capture, which is to result in his execution as a spy. No more effective scene rousing an audience to the height of emotional excitement has been presented upon the stage than that in the old church tower, in which the heroine rushes up the staircase through the weird gloom into the heights of the belfry and with all the energy of a last desperate effort clutches the clapper as the bell swings to and fro and thus prevents the signal being rung out that would bring back her escaped lover to the ignominious death of a spy to which he had been sentenced by a drum head court-martial. It is a scene which none can witness unmoved. The engagement will include a matinee Tuesday afternoon and a final performance Tuesday night.

"A Turkish Bath" is the catchy title of the bright musical farce comedy which is announced for tonight and Tuesday at matinee and night at the Columbia theater.

Thomas J. Keogh promises an entertainment that "will make you forget your debts." It is said that the fun is fresh and clean, the action snappy and entertaining; and funny situations and humorous dialogues are interspersed with pleasing vocalism and up-to-date specialty features.

Being built for laughing purposes only, there is no tiresome plot to burden the mind.

The prices will be from 15 to 50 cents. At the special bargain matinee Tuesday 25 cents will admit to all parts of the theater.

Daniel Darleigh and his own company will be see nWednesday and Thursday at the Columbia in the "down east" rural comedy, "Back on the Farm."

The scenes of the play are laid in a rural district of Maine, the characters being typical residents of that section. It is drawn on lines somewhat similar to "The Old Homestead" and "Shore Acres." Mr. Darleigh impersonates the principal role, that of Silas Stebbins, a yankee farmer, and his visit to Boston creates no end of laughter.

This company carries its own brass band and orchestra. The noonday parade of the Grassville band is an amusing and unique advertising feature that will be seen Wednesday on the streets.

The prices here will be from 15 cents to 50 cents at night and 25 cents at the Thursday matinee.

The new lecture combination of Polk Miller, of Virginia, and John Roach Stratton, of Georgia, promises to be one of the strongest that will visit Atlanta this season. They will appear Wednesday evening at the Grand and an intellectual treat may be expected by those who attend the entertainment.

Polk Miller will give stories and sketches in his inimitable negro dialect and also entertain with banjo and song. His subject will be "Old Times Down South." Those who have never enjoyed an evening with Polk Miller need no second invitation to come again.

The other part of the evening will be taken up by the brilliant speaker, John Roach Straton, the champion orator of the south. His quaint humor, superb eloquence and grand delivery are all well known to Atlantians.

A good Fall Medicine is as important and beneficial as Spring Medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla keeps the blood pure, wards off malaria, creates a good appetite and gives refreshing sleep. Take only Hood's.

Change of Schedule on Southern Railway.

Effective Sunday, December 4, 1898, trains Nos. 25 and 26, known as the Tallapoosa Accommodation, will not be operated on Sundays, as heretofore. Schedule of this accommodation for weeks days remains unchanged.

Misses Jeter and Tupper—Art Studio. Portrait, Landscape and Decorative work. Instruction in Drawing and Painting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Lowndes building, 104 North Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.

CAUSED TROUBLE ON A CAR.

Insolent Negro Threatens To Use a Knife on a Conductor—Officers Take Him.

Horace Thompson, a negro, came near causing serious trouble on a Peachtree street car Saturday night because he was asked to move for two ladies who got on the car at the Aragon hotel. He drew a knife and threatened to kill the conductor, L. W. Sims.

Thompson boarded the car at the corner of Marietta and Broad streets and when the car reached the Aragon hotel it stopped to let two ladies get on. The car was crowded and the negro was asked to move. He said he wouldn't do it and when the conductor persisted in his demand, Thompson drew a knife and threatened to kill anybody who interfered with him.

It chanced that Bicycle Officer Wells came up and he very quickly took charge of Thompson, knife and all, and sent him to the police barracks.

Through some misunderstanding, Thompson was released on a small collateral of only $3.75, but it is probable that if he does not appear for trial he will be rearrested, as the street car authorities wish to prosecute him vigorously.

The episode created considerable excitement at the time and but for the arrival of the police officer trouble might have resulted.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is unquestionably the most remarkable remedy ever produced for the cure of throat and lung troubles. It has cured thousands, and has done wonders in many cases of incipient consumption.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

Sunset Limited.

World's finest train service; 58 hours to Los Angeles, 75 hours to San Francisco. Through tourist sleepers from Washington via Atlanta to Los Angeles and San Francisco every Thursday and Sunday. Quickest time best service to Texas. Only one night on the road from Atlanta to Houston, Dallas, Corsicana, Fort Worth, Sherman and Denison.

For further information, call on or address W. R. Fagan, T. P. A., 4 Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga.

Geo. W. Ely, traveling passenger agent, Montgomery, Ala.

Office Stationery

Of all kinds at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

Sam'l W. Goode, Agent

N. R. FOWLER, Auctioneer.

29 CHOICE LOTS

—AND—

$7,500 BRICK RESIDENCE

Washington, Crew and Capitol Ave.

The DeGraffenreid Property

—AT AUCTION—

TUESDAY, DEC. 13, 2:30 P. M

ON THE PREMISES.

Plats now ready. Call and get one with full description of these choice lots and the lovely home. They are accessible by FOUR ELECTRIC LINES, all elevated, of good shape and size and well drained; neighborhood first class. Terms most liberal. One-fourth CASH, balance in FOUR EQUAL semi-annual payments with 6 per cent interest. TITLES PERFECT. Attend the sale whether buyer or not. Ladies specially invited.

SAM'L W. GOODE, Agent, 9½ Peachtree Street.

SPECIAL SALE

—OF—

HIGH CLASS HORSES

—AT—

Martin & Bowden's Stable

185 Marietta St.

We will sell at auction Monday, December 5th, beginning at 11 a. m., seventy-five head of first-class horses consigned by different parties and we are glad to say in this consignment we have a greater variety than has been offered to buyers in the past. We have ponies for children, match teams suitable for victoria, surrey, landau or hearse; single drivers and roadsters thoroughly broken to city sights, gaited saddlers, phaeton horses, business horses suitable for delivery and laundry wagons; several first-class doctors' horses and teams and a number of heavy draft horses weighing as much as 1,400 pounds. If you desire to purchase a horse of any description attend this sale, for we know we have a variety and can suit every purchaser. Every horse guaranteed as represented and you fix the price. Remember the date, Monday, December 5th, 11 a. m.

G. W. ADAIR,

Real Estate and Renting Agent

14 Wall Street, Kimball House

On Tuesday, December 6, I will sell before the courthouse door, 2 lots 50x103, on Gate City and McDaniel streets. There are two houses on the McDaniel street lot and one good house on Gate City lot. This property is on the car line, is convenient to shops, and will always rent to advantage.

I will also sell a twenty-five-acre farm, close to Greensferry road and between it and the Simpson street extension.

At private sale I offer you the best bargain in Atlanta. A $7,500 house and lot close in on Auburn avenue for $4,750. Large lot. THIS IS A MONEY MAKER FOR YOU. Come in and let me show you this place.

G. W. ADAIR.

ANSLEY BROS.

Real Estate, Loan, Renting and Insurance Agents.

$2,200—Forrest avenue lot, 2¼ blocks from Peachtree. A fine bargain.

$1,100—Capitol avenue lot, 50x200; east front; must go.

$700—5-room cottage on Pond street, ¾ mile from center of city; renting for $8.50 now.

$1,400—Nice cottage and lot 50x133 on Decatur street; desirable for store lot; renting for $12 now; a good investment.

$18,000—One of the prettiest places on Peachtree; corner lot and best part of street; cheap.

$1,200—Elegant manufacturing site; corner lot, in two blocks of depot; 100x184, fronting Georgia R. R., worth twice the money.

Some cheap farms for sale.

Money to loan on Atlanta property, 5 to 8 per cent.

Office 12 E. Alabama St. Phone 363.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,

Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree Street.

FOR RENT.

Corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, all fitted for financial institution, good vault. Rent reasonable to right party.

No. 30 S. Pryor st., five floors and warehouse, cheap.

No. 124 Peachtree street, corner store, cheap.

No. 51 Magnolia st., wood and coal yard, railroad front, $35.

No. 281 Fulton street, store and dwelling, $12.50.

A few offices left in the Fitten building, over Tyner's drug store; heat, light and elevator. The best location and cheapest rent in the city.

Large hall, third floor, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, cheap.

Three in Abney-Scisco block, 100 N. Broad st., near bridge.

No. 58 N. Forsyth st., 15 rooms, $50.

No. 42 Washington st., 6 rooms, $18.

No. 109 E. Georgia ave., 6 rooms, $20.

Beautifully furnished home in Edgewood, on Moreland ave., convenient to two car lines; 9 rooms, water, furnace, stable, $55.

No. 138 Pulliam street, 9 rooms, $27.50.

No. 61 Currier st., 8 rooms, $20.

Money to loan. No delay.

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REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.

Office 509 Temple Court.

Cor. E. Alabama and S. Pryor Sts. Telephone 332.

$6.75

===TO===

Selma, Ala., and Return.

On account of the Race Meet, Selma, Ala., December 6th-8th, Atlanta and West Point railroad (short line) will sell tickets December 5th and 6th, good to return December 9th, at one fare for the round trip. Convenient schedule. For any other information apply to J. W. WARNER, C. T. A., 12 Kimball House, Atlanta.

A. HOWELL, U. T. A., Union Depot.

GEO. W. ALLEN, T. P. A., 12 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

B. F. WYLY, JR., G. P. and T. A., Atlanta, Ga.

R. E. LUTZ, Traffic Manager, Montgomery, Ala.

GEORGE C. SMITH, President and General Manager, Atlanta.

John W. Dickey

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AUGUSTA, GA.

Correspondence Invited.

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Private Leased Wires Direct to New York, Chicago and New Orleans.

COTTON, STOCKS AND GRAIN.

2 South Pryor Street. (Jackson Building.)

References: Lowry Banking Co., Capital City bank and Mercantile Agencies.

SOUTHERN EXCHANGE

Gould Building. Atlanta, Ga.

Cotton, Stocks, Wheat, Etc.

Bought and sold on margins. Determine the responsibility of the house through which you deal. References: Fourth National and Capital City banks.

W. H. PATTERSON & CO

DEALERS IN

Investment Securities.

PILES ANAKESIS gives instant relief and POSITIVELY CURES PILES. Price $1 at Druggists, or by mail, sample free. Addres "ANAKESIS" Tribune Building, New York.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time, In Effect November 6. Southern Railway.

No.	Arrive from	Arrive	No.	Depart to	Depart
13	Jacksonville	4 15 am	13	Chattanooga	4 20am
7	Charlestown	8 00 am	16	Brunswick	8 20 am
35	Washington	8 10 am	126	Columbus, Ga.	8 25 am
77	Tallapoosa	8 25 am	35	Birmingham	8 30 am
37	Cornelia	8 30 am	32	Richmond	2 50 am
71	Fort Valley	10 40 am	17	Chattanooga	2 50 am
16	Macon	11 10 am	14	Macon	9 10 am
7	Columbus	11 10 am	138	Washington	12 00 n m
178	Birmingham	11 30 am	29	Chattanooga	4 00 pm
176	Chattanooga	11 40 am	37	Birmingham	4 15 pm
36	Washington	3 55 pm	110	Macon	4 20 pm
12	Brunswick	7 45 pm	130	Columbus	4 20 pm
112	Richmond	9 30 pm	22	Fort Valley	4 30 pm
32	Macon	5 45 pm	18	Cornelia	4 35 pm
7	Columbus, Ga.	9 45 pm	38	Tallapoosa	5 15 pm
36	Birmingham	10 45 pm	36	Washington	11 50 pm
214	Chattanooga	11 50 pm	14	Jacksonville	11 55 pm

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	Arrive from	Arrive	No.	Depart to	Depart
101	Jonesboro	6 45 am	102	Hapeville	7 00 am
*3	Savannah	7 35 am	*2	Savannah	7 55 am
105	Hapeville	8 00 am	104	Hapeville	8 30 am
103	Hapeville	9 45 am	108	Jonesboro	12 00 m
*11	Macon	11 20 am	110	Hapeville	2 30 pm
109	Jonesboro	2 05 pm	111	Hapeville	4 45 pm
111	Hapeville	4 30 pm	*12	Macon	4 55 pm
113	Hapeville	5 35 pm	114	Jonesboro	6 10 pm
*1	Savannah	7 35 pm	*4	Savannah	7 50 pm
SUNDAY TRAINS.			SUNDAY TRAINS.		
115	Jonesboro	8 45 am	116	Hapeville	9 00 am
117	Hapeville	10 45 am	118	Jonesboro	12 00 pm

Trains marked * Daily. ‡ Daily except Sunday.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	Arrive from	Arrive	No.	Depart to	Depart
23	Nashville	7 30 am	12	Nashville	8 15 am
73	Memphis	8 00 am	27	Chattanooga	4 00 pm
21	Chattanooga	10 55 am	177	Meridian	8 30 pm
21	Nashville	7 30 pm	14	Nashville	8 30 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	Arrive from	Arrive	No.	Depart to	Depart
48	Montgomery	12 40 am	185	Montgomery	8 00 am
48	Selma	2 00 pm	230	Montgomery	4 00 pm
106	Selma	11 25 pm	47	Selma	4 30 pm
12	College Park	7 05 am	11	College Park	8 15 am
1	Lagrange	8 20 am	13	College Park	4 00 pm
13	College Park	10 00 am	15	Palmetto	11 00 am
15	College Park	2 15 pm	17	College Park	12 45 pm
29	Palmetto	4 45 pm	19	College Park	2 30 pm
7	College Park	8 55 pm	21	College Park	4 25 pm
31	Lagrange	5 50 pm	33	Lagrange	5 35 pm
25	College Park	7 40 pm	23	College Park	6 20 pm
9	College Park	11 25 pm	27	College Park	11 15 pm
SUNDAY TRAINS.			SUNDAY TRAINS.		
41	Lagrange	10 20 am	42	West Point	4 30 pm

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28 stop at Whitehall street platforms.

All trains will depart from Union Passenger Station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	Arrive from	Arrive	No.	Depart to	Depart
4	Augusta	3 00 am	42	Augusta	7 50 am
20	Conyers	6 45 am	26	Lithonia	10 35 am
10	Covington	7 40 am	28	Augusta	2 10 pm
42	Augusta	12 35 pm	24	Conyers	4 30 pm
23	Lithonia	3 35 pm	10	Covington	6 15 pm
227	Augusta	8 20 pm	14	Augusta	11 35 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	Arrive from	Arrive	No.	Depart to	Depart
141	Norfolk	5 20 am	402	Washington	12 11 n m
245	Washington	2 50 pm	238	Norfolk	7 00 p m

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Ry. (Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

From		To	
Knoxville	7 20 am	Knoxville	8 20 pm
Murphy	7 00 pm	Murphy	8 45 am

(Daily.

ATLANTA & NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

Atlanta & West Point Railroad Co.

The direct, quick, through line via Montgomery to Texas, Mexico and California. The best route to Selma, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Columbus, Troy, Union Springs, Eufaula.

The Following Schedule in Effect Sept. 11, 1898.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 35 Daily	No. 31 Daily	No. 33 Daily
Leave Atlanta	5 25 a m	4 20 p m	1 00 p m
Arrive Newnan	6 40 a m	5 35 p m	2 27 p m
Arrive LaGrange	7 42 a m	6 33 p m	3 33 p m
Arrive West Point	8 10 a m	6 55 p m	4 07 p m
Arrive Opelika	8 54 a m	7 37 p m	4 53 p m
Arrive Columbus	10 00 a m	10 00 p m	.....
Arrive Montgomery	10 20 a m	7 30 p m	7 25 p m
Arrive Selma	.....	11 30 p m	8 07 p m
Arrive Pensacola	6 55 p m	6 00 a m	8 00 p m
Arrive Mobile	3 45 p m	3 00 a m	9 18 p m
Arrive New Orleans	8 10 p m	7 40 a m	10 18 p m
Arrive Houston	8 45 a m	10 30 p m	11 30 p m

NORTH BOUND.	No. 34 Daily	No. 32 Daily
Leave Houston	5 20 a m	.....
Leave New Orleans	7 45 p m	.....
Leave Mobile	12 20 a m	.....
Leave Pensacola	11 20 p m	.....
Leave Selma	8 40 a m	.....
Leave Montgomery	6 20 am	12 01 p m	7 25 p m
Leave Columbus	5 20 a m	1 30 p m	8 50 a m
Arrive Opelika	8 05 a m	2 35 p m	12 58 p m
Arrive West Point	8 50 a m	3 23 p m	12 25 p m
Arrive LaGrange	9 18 a m	4 14 p m	3 30 p m
Arrive Newnan	10 25 a m	5 26 p m	4 20 pm
Arrive Atlanta	11 40 a m	6 40 p m	.....

LAGRANGE ACCOMMODATION. Daily, Except Sunday.

5 35 p m	Lv	Atlanta
7 28 p m	Ar	Newnan
8 54 p m	Ar	Grantville
8 08 p m	Ar	Hogansville
8 30 p m	Ar	Lagrange

Sunday Trains leave LaGrange 7:30 a. m.; arrive Atlanta 10:20 a. m. No. 37 and 38 Vestibuled trains; sleeping and dining cars; New York and New Orleans. No. 35 and 36 solid trains Washington to New Orleans; Sleeper New York; New Orleans.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Effective December 4th, 1898.

EAST. BOUND.	No. 38 Daily.	No. 36 Daily.	No. 12 Daily.	No. 14 Ex Sun
Lv Atlanta	12 00 n'n	11 50 pm	7 50 am	4 35 pm
Ar Gainesville	2 22 pm	2 20 am	10 35 am	7 48 pm
Ar Cornelia	3 00 pm	.....	11 25 am	8 35 pm
Ar Mt. Airy	.....	.....	11 50 am	.....
Ar Charlotte	8 10 pm	9 00 am	6 10 pm	.....
Ar Greensboro	10 44 pm	.....	.....	.....
Ar Danville	11 51 pm	1 30 pm	11 48 pm	.....
Ar Washington	6 42 a m	5 56 pm	.....	.....
Ar Baltimore	8 06 am	11 21 pm	.....	.....
Ar Philadelphia	10 15 am	2 36 am	.....	.....
Ar New York	12 45 n m	6 25 am	.....	.....
Ar Boston	5 30 pm	9 40 pm	.....	.....
Lv Danville	1 30 am	1 45 pm	12 35 am	.....
Ar Richmond	6 40 am	6 25 pm	6 40 am	.....
Lv Greensboro	10 50 pm	.....	.....	.....
Ar Norfolk	7 05 am	.....	.....	.....

No. 38 Vestibuled Train, Atlanta to New York, Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Car and elegant Vestibuled Coach between Atlanta and Washington.

Sleeping car Greensboro to Norfolk.

No. 36, "The U. S. Fast Mail," solid train between Atlanta and New York, Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New York, Pullman Sleeping Car Atlanta to Charlotte.

SO. BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 8.	No. 10.	No. 14
Lv. Atlanta	8 20 am	8 10 a m	4 20 pm	11 35 pm
Ar. Macon	9 30 am	10 05 a m	7 10 pm	1 00 am
Ar. Everett	3 25 pm	.....	.....	7 25 am
Ar. Brunswick	4 30 pm	.....	.....	8 30 am
Ar. Jacksonville	7 2 pm	.....	.....	9 40 am
NORTH BOUND.	No. 12.	No. 7.	No. 9	
Lv. Atlanta	4 20 am	7 50 am	4 00 pm	
Ar. Rome	6 20 am	10 20 am	6 50 pm	
Ar. Dalton	7 25 am	11 30 am	7 54 pm	
Ar. Chattanooga	8 40 am	1 00 pm	8 50 p m	
Ar. Memphis	.....	.....	7 40 am	
Ar. Cincinnati	7 00 pm	.....	7 30 a m	
Ar. Knoxville	11 55 am	.....	1 10 am	
Ar. Louisville	.....	.....	7 30 am	

Nos. 13 and 14, Pullman Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville. Local Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Brunswick. Also Sleeping Cars between Kansas City and Jacksonville.

	No. 30.	No. 28.
Lv. Atlanta	5 20 am	4 20 pm
Lv. Griffin	6 50 am	6 05 pm
Lv. Columbus	9 30 am	9 05 pm
Ar. Albany	3 10 pm	.....

No. 30 has through cars Atlanta to Albany.

WEST BOUND.	No. 37 Daily.	No. 33 Daily.	No. 25 Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 15 pm	5 30 am	5 15 pm
Ar Tallapoosa	8 53 pm	7 46 am	7 50 pm
Ar Birmingham	10 00 pm	11 46 am	.....
Lv Birmingham	.....	11 56 am	.....
Ar Greenville	.....	10 55 pm	.....
Lv Birmingham	10 20 pm	12 05 p m	.....
Ar Memphis	7 40 am	10 20 pm	.....
Ar Kansas City	7 55 am	5 20 pm	.....
Lv Birmingham	11 35 pm	.....	.....
Ar Shreveport	7 20 pm	.....	.....
Ar New Orleans	10 30 am	.....	.....
Lv Atlanta	.....	.....	4 30 pm
Ar Fort Valley	.....	.....	8 30 pm

No. 25, Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Birmingham and Kansas City.

No. 37 Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Memphis.

No. 8 Sleeper Atlanta to Cincinnati.

No. 10 Local Sleeper Atlanta to Chattanooga.

Office Kimball House Corner.

AUCTION.

The great auction sale of Peter Lynch's at 7 West Mitchell street for the purpose of complying with the new city ordinance separating the liquor business from any other business by the 1st of January, 1899, still continues and will do so until sold out, absolutely to the highest bidder. No by-bidding. The stock consists of boots, shoes, harness and harness and shoe leather, shoe lasts, collars and bridle, collar pads, lap robes, horse blankets, men's and boys' hats, guns and pistols and various other goods and notions too numerous to mention, such as has been kept in a first-class variety store. The goods are actually sacrificed. Leo Fresh, auctioneer. Terms cash on conclusion of the sale, when the goods are delivered right there and then.

In the meantime, Mr. Lynch's sale of the best of wines, liquors, cigars, etc., continues at 95 Whitehall street.